The Literary Digest

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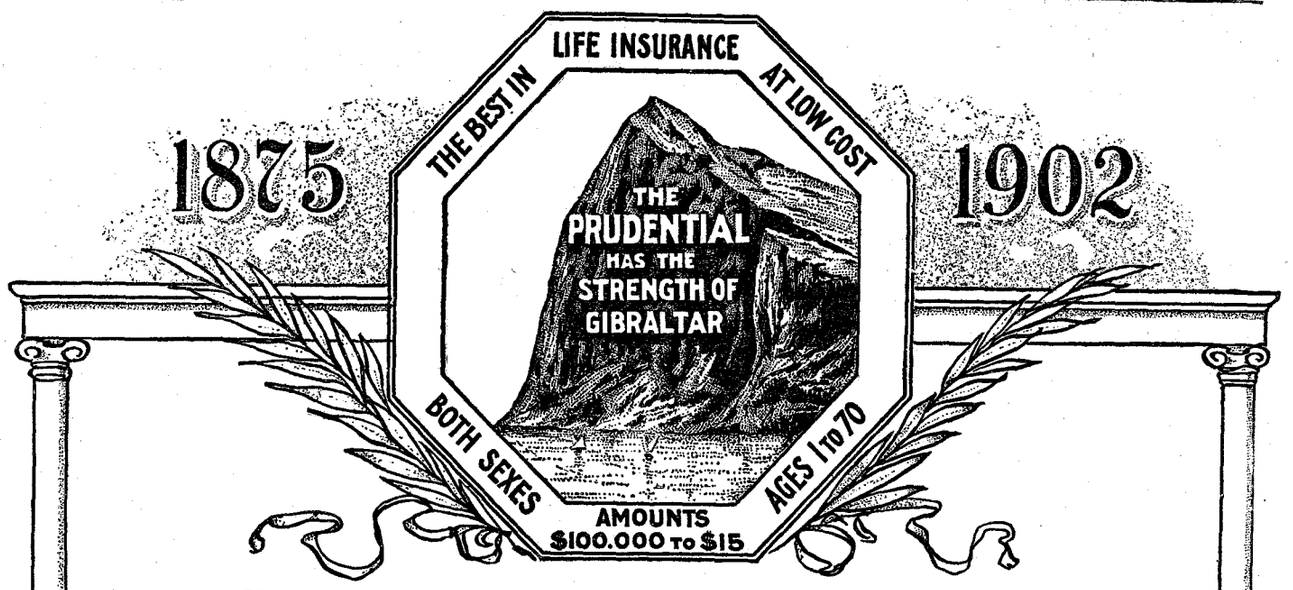

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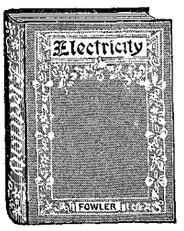

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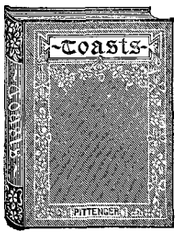

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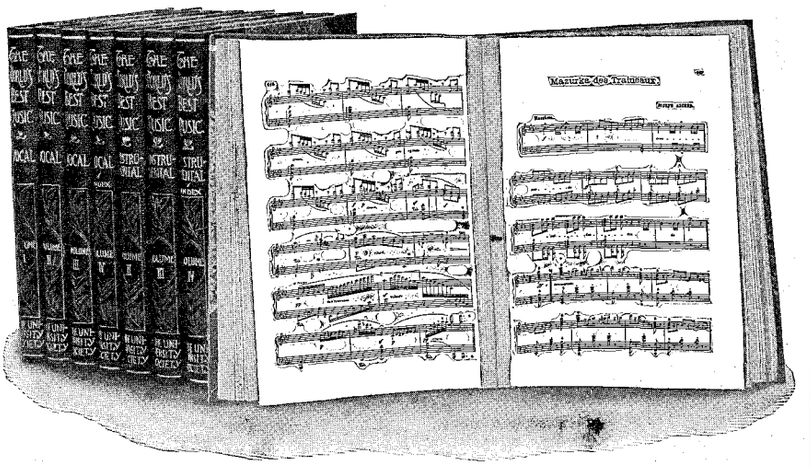

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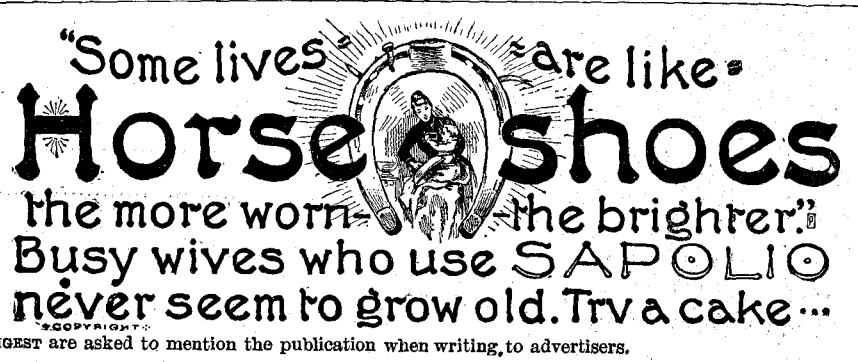
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The Literary Digest

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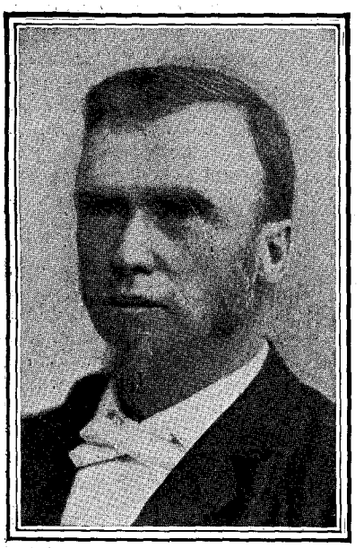
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

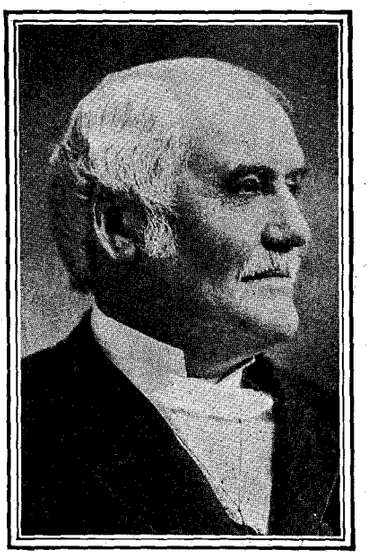
THE LEE MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

SEVERAL Grand Army posts of Pennsylvania emphatically denounce the proposition to erect a monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg, but very few protests come from the press. "It would be an injustice to the men of the Union army"; "a palpable and flagrant insult to the memory of their loyal and sacred dead"; "this battle-field was purchased by the loyal States of the North, and there is no room for a monument to any rebel officer"—such are a few expressions taken from the resolutions adopted by several posts. A bill providing for a commission and for an appropriation of $20,000 "to erect, in cooperation with the State of Virginia, an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee on the battle-field of Gettysburg," was recently introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature by Representative Thomas V. Cooper. This bill was suggested by Col. A. K. McClure, formerly editor of the Philadelphia *Times*. Mr. Cooper's own G. A. R. post (the Bradbury Post, 149, of Media) calls the bill "an insult to the memory of our dead comrades, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the whole country." The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, one of the few papers that denounce the proposition outright, says:



THOMAS V. COOPER,
Who has introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature a bill providing for the erection of a statue of General Lee on the battle-field of Gettysburg.

"We do not recall any prior case of erecting a statue to a defeated general on the battleground where he was defeated, especially by the Government against which he was fighting. Every Northerner of liberal spirit will gladly honor Lee's personal virtues, among the greatest of which were the calm dignity and perfect good faith with which he accepted the ultimate defeat of the Confederacy. But we can hardly construe a statue erected by public funds on a famous battle-field to be intended as a tribute to personal virtues. It must refer to the military service of the general commemorated. It is certainly going a long way to thus establish monumental honor to the general whose fame was created by the effort in war to disrupt the United States. The era of good feeling is worth cultivating, but people may be pardoned for asking if no distinction is to be made between the attempt to maintain the republic and the attempt to overthrow it."



COL. A. K. McCLURE,
The leading advocate of a Gettysburg monument to General Lee.

According to Colonel McClure, the monument is not meant to glorify Lee as an individual or the cause he represented, but "to give historic value to the most memorable battle-field of the country, and to present General Lee as one of the most heroic chieftains of both sides who are illustrious representatives of American valor." The majority of the Northern papers accept the proposition in that light, and add, in the words of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, that it marks the beginning of a time "when every remnant of bitterness will have died out of true hearts, North and South." *The Army and Navy Journal* declares that all the surviving major-generals of the Union army who fought at Gettysburg, all but three of the surviving brigadiers, and all but one of the surviving colonels are in favor of the monument.

Most of the Southern papers are inclined to think that the time has not yet come to erect the monument on Northern soil. "The monument of Hate stands upon the pedestal of Northern narrowness," says the Columbia (S. C.) *State*; and "so long as it does stand, neither Virginia nor any other Southern State can afford to entertain such a proposal." It believes that some day a monument to Lee and to Davis will be erected in Washington. The Richmond *Dispatch* agrees with *The State* and declares that Lee "will be placed where he belongs by the united action of the American people." The Richmond *Times*, however, says that "General Lee would not be more honored than he is by having his statue on Northern soil," and the Charleston *News and Courier* says:

"We wish that our friends would let the South and its heroes alone. They do not require special advertising. It is only a week or so since the building of a tablet to Winnie Davis in a church in Philadelphia was abandoned because there was so much opposition among the Christian people of that community to honoring her in that way. If Colonel McClure and our other sincere friends throughout the North would not 'fire the Northern heart' by seeking to do honor to Southern soldiers in the

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way contemplated in the present bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature, it would be better for them and for us. General Lee is safe forever from the touch of those who would dishonor him if they could."

The New York *Sun* remarks that the Grand Army posts "are struggling against a tide that can not be stemmed in their endeavor to prevent the erection of a monument to Lee at Gettysburg." "The State which contains Gettysburg," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "can unite with the State that produced Robert E. Lee to erect a monument to Lee at Gettysburg with only the best effect upon the new patriotism of the new Union." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* observes:

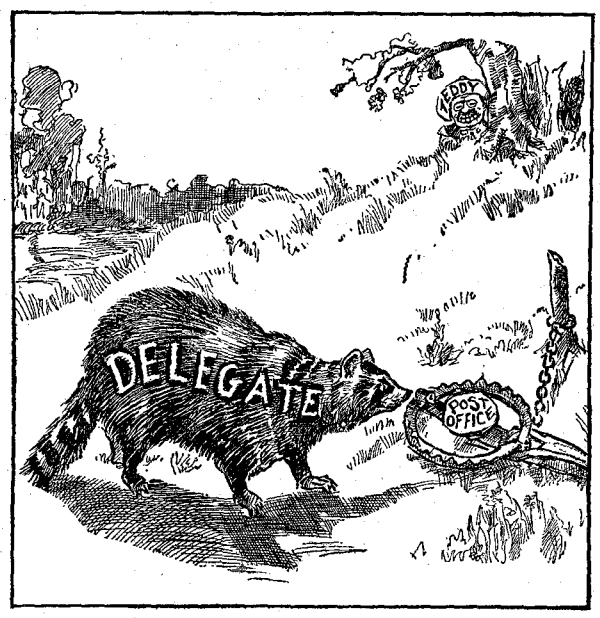
"The opposition of the professional patriots, of all those whose various interests thrive upon the traditions of the war, is to be expected as a matter of course. The corresponding class in the South are still more unrelenting in their determination never to forget. . . . It shows that the country is not really one in heart and spirit, and it is very certain that it never will be one, never can realize its own ideals, till the division between sections has ceased to influence our life and thought, and till Lee can be commemorated in Pennsylvania and Grant in Virginia as great Americans whose fame is a part of the whole nation's heritage."

State Senator Tyler, of Virginia, has proposed placing the statue of Lee in the Statuary Hall, Washington, as a contribution from Virginia, and Charles Francis Adams, in his speech at the dinner of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York, last week, pleaded for a statue of Lee in Arlington. The Baltimore *Sun* declares that "the appropriate place for a monument to Lee is in the Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States beside the statue of Washington."

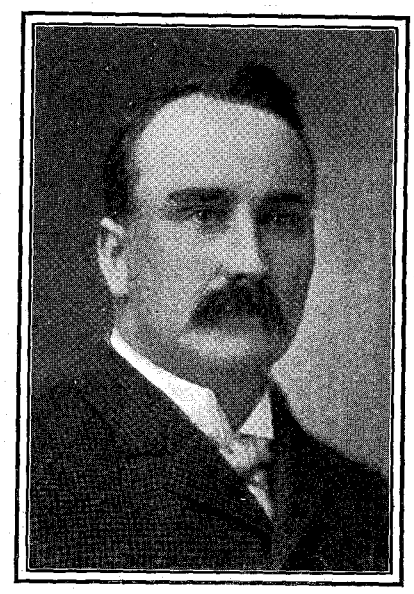
THE NEGRO AS A BLESSING.

A GOOD many Northern people will probably be surprised to learn that "the negro is a blessing to the South," and that "the Southern people would not consent to his removal"; yet we are assured by *Dixie*, an Atlanta monthly devoted to Southern manufacturing interests, that such is the case. The editor declares:

"There is no spirit of antagonism between our people and the negro. On the contrary, there is mutual understanding and mutual regard. The trouble, when such exists, comes from outside influences, from the meddling of well-meaning but mistaken citizens of other sections, or else from meaner sources, too frequently from designing men who seek to use the negro to gain selfish ends, and when these ends are gained the negro, debauched and degraded, is left to his own resources, and thus he becomes a burden, not so much upon the white man as upon his own race, for every mischief-making, worthless negro stands as a stumbling-block in the way of race progress; for every such negro helps to destroy the confidence and good feeling that exists between the white man and the black man, and without this mutual confidence there can be no progress for the Southern negro.



HOW TO CATCH A COON.
—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat.*



MR. T. H. MARTIN,
Editor of *Dixie*, who declares that "there is no spirit of antagonism between our people and the negro."

"The white men of the South will work out their own salvation. Let alone, the negro will share in the general progress. If false prophets shall lead him away from the white man, his fate is sealed. The white man can do without the negro, but the negro is too near the jungle to stand alone; barbarism is only a few generations behind him, and it would be still fewer generations ahead of him without the white man's uplifting influence."

The negro is a blessing to the South because his presence there "is a permanent guaranty against vicious labor organization." The editor explains this statement as follows:

"Labor organization must deal with three separate and distinct classes: First, the worthy artisan, capable, sober, and industrious; second, the lazy craftsman, who is without ambition, and works merely that he may live; third, the envious man, whose mean nature breeds anarchy and socialism. These three classes make up the great army of workmen that must be reckoned with to-day in the consideration of any and all industrial problems.

"We have two of these classes here in the South. The third, thank God, has remained away, and the presence of the negro will hold us free forever from this objectionable factor in the industrial problem. Indiscriminate and unguarded foreign immigration has cursed many sections of our good land, but its blight has never fallen upon the South, and it never will, for the negro will be with us always.

"Left to work out the problem, the whites and the blacks of the South will labor in harmony. There may be labor organization, and it is well that there should be. But labor organization, minus the man of socialistic tendencies, will not retard industry. Leave out the embittered, envious outcasts of Europe, and the labor organizations of the land would be useful agencies for the nation's progress. But so long as these organizations are led and controlled by men who seek only to destroy, who depend upon brute force rather than right argument to carry their cause, just so long will labor organizations be harmful alike to the men who work and to the men who pay.

"But we have no fear of wild-eyed anarchists here in the South. Occasionally one finds his way across the line. But the problem of organization, of the sort he desires, is a staggering proposition. If he organizes the whites, the negro stands ready to turn the wheels of industry, not so well as the white man would do it, but well enough to keep the ball rolling. If the negro be organized—but the thought of such a thing is ridiculous. The negro is not serious enough for that. He is not vindictive, he is not ambitious, and having neither of these qualities the doctrines of anarchy are not for his consideration.

"But what is most astonishing about this talk of deporting the negro is the fact that advocates of the plan do not seem to consider the very important question of the negro's citizenship. He is a citizen of the United States. He has constitutional rights that must be respected, and his right to remain here, if he chooses to do so, can not be questioned by any sane person.

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This matter was settled thirty-eight years ago. A million good lives were sacrificed in the very sanguine consideration that was given the question, and the verdict was: 'full citizenship for the negro.'

"It was not a very satisfactory verdict to a good many other citizens, but, nevertheless, it was accepted, and it is in force to-day."

A YANKEE BARGAIN WITH BRITAIN.

GREAT satisfaction is being expressed by the newspapers in this country over the arrangement that Secretary Hay has made with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute. This arrangement provides that the dispute shall be left to a joint commission of six eminent jurists, three of them American and three British. As there is no seventh commissioner, a deadlock is regarded as almost certain, in which case the boundary will remain, until further negotiations, where it now is; and it now is pretty nearly where the United States claims it ought to be. The British can win, of course, by persuading one of our judges of the righteousness of their case, or the Americans can win by persuading one of the British judges. The American papers think that the latter is far more likely to happen than the former. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says confidently:

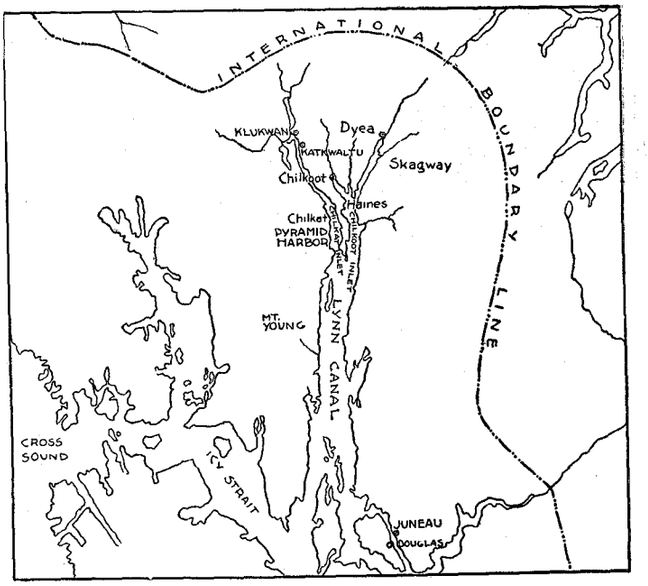
"That the court will sustain the American claims is more than probable. The case for both sides is already public property. We know in advance of their submission the arguments that will be employed to effect conversion from one view to the other. We know that Great Britain, long before the cession or sale of Alaska to the United States, admitted in public documents and in official maps the Russian claim to land which was afterward legally transferred to us. We rely upon these admissions to convince one or more of the British members of the court that our contention is well founded. We rely upon them to accomplish with adjudicators what they could not effect with high commissioners, who were politically and by natural prejudice precluded from assenting to any agreement not based upon their own premises. We rely upon them to convince the world that in securing what belongs to us we are not possessed by land hunger nor by a desire to profit unduly at the expense of a smaller people."

MR. BULL (the land agent): "Is there any hother section of Canader as seems to take your heagle eye, Sammy? Don't let your natural modesty prevent your saying so if there is, y' know."
—*The Toronto World.*

JOHN BULL: "Your H'uncle Sammy and I are going to talk over that little dispute of yours and—er—you might just turn that picture to the wall and keep yourself in the background as much as possible."
—*The Toronto Telegram.*

Great Britain has refused to enter into a precisely similar arrangement on several previous occasions, we are told, so that the present bargain is something of a triumph for Mr. Hay. The New York *Press* declares:

"It was a victory of tactics, a dashing stroke at exactly the right time. His weapon was opportunity. Finding the whole British people aroused against the Balfour ministry for its odious alliance with Germany, which they feared was a sore tax on American friendship for themselves, Mr. Hay urged his representations as to Alaska. It was a happy occasion for the British Government to give evidence of its attachment and good-will, at no cost to what in the last analysis would be shown to be its rights, and the Alaska treaty was signed on the conditions laid down by our Secretary of State. This was really magnificent strategy."



A DISPUTED PART OF THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The Canadians claim that the boundary line, instead of making the broad curve to the northeast, as above, should follow a more direct course, leaving Dyea, Skagway, and other important places on the Canadian side of the line.

The whole dispute is, in brief, whether the boundary line of the Alaska "panhandle" (which lies between Canada and the ocean for more than 500 miles) is thirty miles from the coast's windings and indentations, or thirty miles from the coast's general line. If the former, it cuts off Canada from the water for all that distance; if the latter, it gives Canada Dyea, Skagway, Pyramid Harbor, and other ports on Lynn Canal. It appears that until recently the former course of the boundary was undisputed. Frederick W. Seward, who was Assistant Secretary of State under his father, William H. Seward, and took part in the negotiations for the purchase of Alaska, points out in a letter to the New York *Tribune* that the acceptance of the Canadian claim would cut that part of our territory in two and give Great Britain a harbor that could be made into an impregnable naval station. He pronounces the Canadian claims absurd, and gives this interesting information:

"On the table before me, as I write, are some copies of the maps—the map prepared at St. Petersburg in 1829 by the Russian topographical bureau; the map compiled by the deputy surveyor general of Lower Canada in 1831; the map offered in evidence by Sir George Simpson in London in 1847; the map prepared by the United States coast survey, and, finally, the British Admiralty chart published in 1877 and corrected to 1898 by the hydrographer of the royal navy. In all these the boundary line between Russia and British America runs thirty miles inland, coming nowhere near that grand old arm of the sea known as the Lynn Canal or any of its harbors—the line just as it was laid down at the time of the treaties, and just as the United States says it should be now."

The Baltimore *Sun*, however, is not so sure that the Canadian claim has not a leg to stand on. It says:

"It is not reasonable to assume that Canada, whose contentions are supported by the British Government, would have

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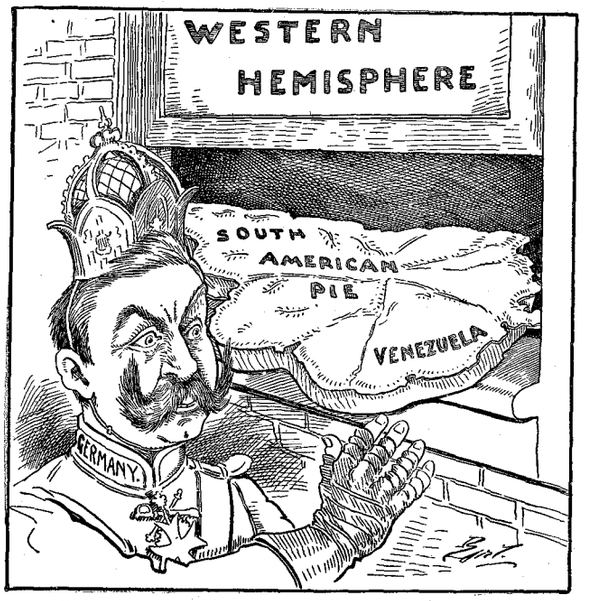
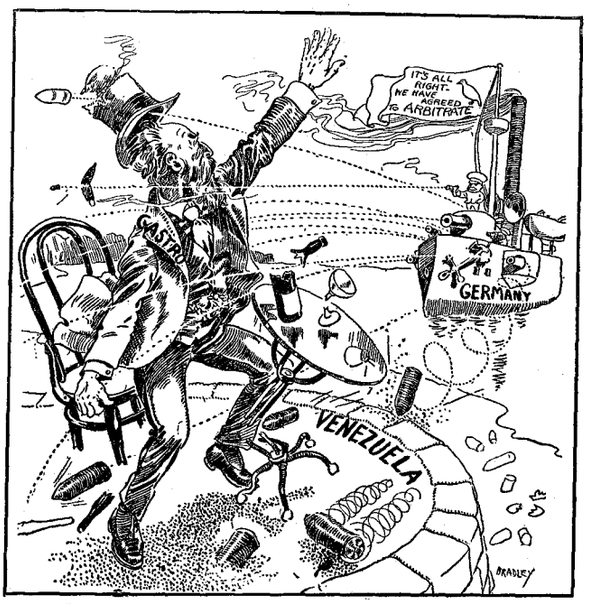


HE MAY NOT BE HUNGRY, BUT HE HAS A HUNGRY LOOK.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*



CASTRO: "Hold on; if this is arbitration, I'll take war."
—*The Chicago News.*

CASTRO AND THE KAISER IN CARICATURE.

challenged the American title to the territory without substantial grounds. There are two sides to every question, and it must be admitted that the Canadians make out a plausible, if not a convincing, case. Their interpretation of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 is in sharp conflict with the American understanding of that convention, and it differs materially from the Russian Government's interpretation as embodied in the Russian official map of 1827. Did Russia, in that treaty, intend to bar Great Britain's free access to the Pacific? That is the effect of the treaty, as our diplomatists construe its provisions. The Canadians deny that this was the intention of the Czar's Government, and attach great importance to seemingly conflicting provisions in the treaty of 1825. The territory claimed by the United States, through its purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867, is more than 300 miles from north to south and from 14 to 70 miles wide, and excludes Great Britain from the Pacific. The Canadians contend that under the treaty of 1825 Russia guaranteed Great Britain free access to the ocean. In a recent statement of the Canadian case, Mr. F. C. T. O'Harra, of Ottawa, Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, asserts that the United States claims territory to which it has no title under the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, and that the American contention is based on a fallacy. Canada, he says, has been anxious for a settlement of the question ever since 1872, but not until 1898, when the British Government supported its claims, has the United States shown any disposition to adjust the dispute."

SETTLING THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

IT is the general expectation that a few days will suffice for such an adjustment of the European claims against Venezuela as will induce the allies to raise their vexatious blockade, and leave President Castro to his normal occupation of fighting the insurgents. Mr. Bowen, our minister to Venezuela, who is arranging the terms between Castro and the Powers, has proposed a plan by which a certain percentage of the customs duties shall be devoted to paying Venezuela's debts, and it only remains to be decided who shall be the preferred creditors, and what the percentage shall be. As the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The warlike phase of the affair has pretty certainly passed by, and the business stage has been reached. What is now going on in Washington is nothing more than a species of chaffering in which each side naturally desires to get as much as it can and to give as little as it must. All sorts of checks and delays are to be expected. The allies wish to be considered as preferred creditors of Venezuela, and their claim is on the face of it a just one; for they alone have been to the trouble and expense of forcing Venezuela to an adjustment of her debts. Mr. Bowen is apparently not prepared to concede this, and yet he will probably have to do so in the end. There is, however, no reasonable occasion to feel apprehensive concerning any renewal of hostilities. These delays, and threats to break up the conference are simply a part of the game."

Now that the affair is thought to be practically over, the Detroit *News* finds that it has not been without its blessings. It says:

"The affair on the whole will not be without its advantages, at least in beneficial experience for Venezuela and the United States. All the world will have learned that we shall not indifferently regard attacks upon American republics by European Powers, howsoever potent the latter or feeble the former; and the American republics will, in their turn, have learned that we are not likely to interpose by war to protect them in the repudiation of their just debts. In our own turn we shall have been taught that the defense of the Monroe Doctrine is no easy task, and that a crisis may come at any time which would demand the exertion of all our strength to meet. The completion of the Panama Canal will increase our burdens and responsibilities, not our capacity to bear them. Nothing less than an enormous increase in the strength of our fleet will do that. We can not afford to ignore this necessity much longer."

An interesting feature of last week's developments was the assertion that Great Britain, and not Germany, initiated the movement against Venezuela which has stirred up so much resentment in this country. Where this assertion originated is not clear. Some think that the German Government, tired of bearing the brunt of American ill-feeling, sent out the report that Great Britain "began it." Others believe that the Balfour ministry, equally tired of hearing that it was being led by the nose by William, sent out the report to create the impression that the reverse was the fact. I. N. Ford, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, takes the latter view, but doubts the truth of the report. He says, in a cable letter:

"Apologists for the Government are striving to create the impression that the initiative in the naval demonstration was not taken by Germany, but by England. Various dates are assigned for the first proposal for joint action, and there are strenuous denials of the generally accepted opinion that the German Em-

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peror entrapped the court and ministers on his Sandringham visit. The truth is that the German Government was the first to approach the State Department at Washington with reference to the claims against Venezuela, and this was done in December, 1901. A similar consultation occurred not long after with reference to the British claims. Both Germany and England were informed that the Washington Government was not prepared to offer objection to measures for the collection of just foreign debts provided adequate assurances were offered that neither territorial acquisitions nor permanent occupation of the ports was intended. The suggestion for joint action did not come from Washington. The State Department did not prearrange the affair, but contented itself with imposing restrictions in consonance with the Monroe Doctrine. It is immaterial whether the first suggestion for joint action came from England in July or even in February, 1902. What can not be denied by the apologists of the Balfour ministry is that an iron-clad alliance was made by which England was deprived of independence of action and committed against withdrawal until the German claims were settled. It is incredible that the precise form of this alliance was not made in Germany. Wherever the first proposal for joint action originated, whether the British ministers forged their own chains or accepted the German patent, they tied their hands and exposed themselves to the serious risk of affronting the United States."

THE RISING PRICE OF OIL.

THE standing defense made for the Standard Oil Company by its friends has been the allegation that it has greatly reduced the price of kerosene—that oil was never so cheap as it has been since the trust gained control of the field. Within the last four or five months, however, the price has advanced $1.47 a barrel, and the retail price has advanced four or five cents a gallon; and the newspaper editors are beginning to call for an explanation. The New York *Commercial* says the advance has been due entirely "to decreased production and increased demand," but most of the other papers that comment on the matter decline to accept that reason as valid. The Chicago *Tribune* has fears that the trust is showing a grasping spirit, and suggests a Congressional investigation:

"The scarcity of coal necessarily increased the demand for a substitute such as petroleum. The demand would justify a rise in price, but there is a strong impression that the Standard Oil Company has taken an unfair advantage of it, and that, in spite of all it may say to the contrary, it has kept the lion's share of the higher price for itself and has left little for the producer.

"The value per gallon of the illuminating oil exported last month was one cent in excess of the value of the oil exported in December, 1901. Foreigners are paying only a little more for the oil they burn, while Americans are paying much more. There is competition in the oil business abroad and none at home.

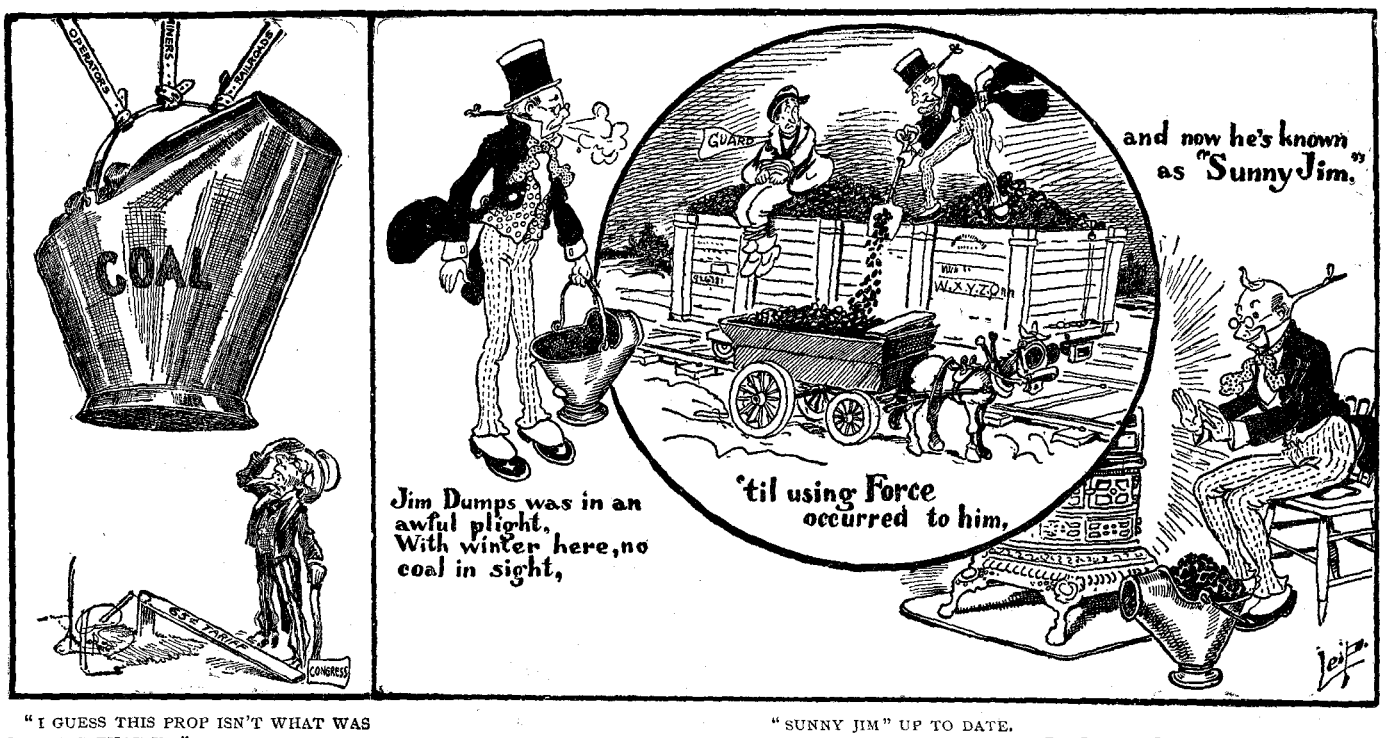
"It is unfortunate that there is such a lack of information concerning interesting questions of this kind and that there is at present no agency for securing the information. Perhaps before Congress shall adjourn it will devise some method of ascertaining to what extent a large and seemingly excessive jump in the price of a monopoly controlled article of general use like petroleum is unjust to the consumer."

Another explanation is that the trust has to pay the producer more for his crude oil than formerly. The New York *Evening Post*, a paper of high standing as a commercial and financial journal, says on this point:

"In connection with the recent extraordinary advance in the price of petroleum, we hear of some mutterings from the producers because they are given so small a share of the enlarged profits. To the consumer, oil has advanced in the past four months $1.47 a barrel. The producer maintains that he gets but 27 cents of this, and perversely argues that he ought to have more. But he should understand better the wise and benevolent ways of the Standard Oil Company. The considerate gentlemen at the head of that charitable institution know well the temptations which sudden wealth brings in its train. They could not think of subjecting a mere producer to such a test. So they restrain their instinctive desire to give him six-sevenths of the increased price, and keep it themselves out of regard for his moral character. Besides, how could they be sure that he would endow Chicago University?"

"Deliberate robbery" is the term applied by the Waterbury *Republican* in the following comment:

"Those who know declare that the by-products of petroleum make the oil cost nothing to the Standard Company. Hence the advance of one or two cents a gallon is deliberate robbery after a magnificent profit was assured. The people were in desperate circumstances by the scarcity of coal. They turned to oil as a substitute and increased the demand. The opportunity for put-



"I GUESS THIS PROP ISN'T WHAT WAS HOLDING THAT UP."
—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"SUNNY JIM" UP TO DATE.
—*The Detroit News.*

SOME COAL FAMINE SKETCHES.

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ting on the screws was too much for the manipulators to lose, and on they went to the tune of $6,000,000 more profit.

"Churches and colleges will doubtless be glad to receive a share of the proceeds of this robbery from Rockefeller. Yet it does not differ much from the methods pursued by the highwaymen of the dark ages who plundered right and left and then attempted to make their peace with God by building churches, or distributing a part of their spoil among charitable bodies. It may be that some time the golden age will be so near dawning that there will be honest manhood and womanhood enough in the world to spurn benefactions offered which may have any taint in them."

The situation calls out the following picturesque remarks from the San Francisco *Argonaut*:

"While coal is unobtainable, or only obtainable at prices prohibitive to lean purses, petroleum becomes the natural substitute. Oil-heaters are not very expensive, the petroleum supply is unlimited, the great storage-reservoir system of the Standard Oil Company renders easy a prompt response to demands for oil, however large. The improvident who, in the past, have bought coal by the pail, can now buy oil by the quart. Petroleum would appear to stand between some of the very poor of cities and absolute suffering from the bitter cold.

"But just at this point the poor man, whose misfortune it is to live in the frigid East, runs kaplunk into a condition and not a theory. Oil that, in the mild days of September, was cheap is now dear. During the past few months, the cost of petroleum has increased fifty per cent. Three months ago, the wholesale domestic price in New York was about eight cents per gallon. Then from the north came the first chilling blast of winter, and the Standard Oil Company put up the price. Coal grew scarce, the weather colder; up went the price another notch. Then the storm king, in full panoply of icy mail, swept down upon the shivering cities, and the cost of oil rose once more. For a Christmas present to the poor there was another advance. The joyous new year saw a further rise. And the end is not yet.

"What was the reason for this suddenly increased tax? Is the cost of production any greater, or the supply of oil any less? Not at all. It has been frankly admitted by officials of the Standard Oil Company that the rise is due to the increased demand for oil for heating purpose. In other words, the company has been guided simply and solely by that venerable and well-established business maxim of the late Collis P. Huntington—charge all the traffic will bear. The proper price for oil, says the Standard Oil Company, is the price you can get. If the people are in a corner, squeeze 'em. Meanwhile the papers are full of stories of people freezing in their homes; of city councils appropriating money for relief of their poor; of desperate inhabitants of small towns holding up coal-trains; of men found frozen in the street; of dark, frigid towns, because there is no coal to run lighting-plants; and of charitable organizations overwhelmed with demands for aid such as are unparalleled in their histories. It is not a pleasant picture.

"These are not, we repeat, pleasant pictures. Possibly the continuance of the summer prices for petroleum would make them pleasanter only in a small degree. But the admitted fact remains that the Standard Oil, with a virtual monopoly, put up the cost of its product because the demand for oil for heating purposes had increased. A dark cloud of suspicion hangs over the head of Rockefeller.

"It has already been pointed out that the advanced price of oil means a profit of many millions. For 1902 the Standard Oil paid dividends of 45 per cent. It could spare a few millions, easily enough, to quell the clamor of protest at its arbitrary methods. But beyond all this what becomes of that boasted American spirit of independence—that spirit which of old asked not for alms, but for simple justice—when every town plays the mendicant to Carnegie, and our youth look forward to being educated by the charity of a Rockefeller?

"The giving of money for beneficent purposes, inspired by high and sincere motives, may be all right. But is it so when the motives are bad—when they may be, indeed, to influence public opinion—and when such giving breeds in the public mind a spirit of obsequiousness, of expectation for favors, of charity seeking?"

APPEAL OF THE SILVER COUNTRIES.

"STABILITY of relationship" between the silver-using and gold-using countries is sought by Mexico and China in their appeals to the United States, which were sent to Congress last week by the President, with his recommendation "that the Executive be given sufficient powers to lend the support of the United States in such manner and to such degree as he may deem expedient to the purposes of the two governments." Secretary Hay is careful to point out, in an accompanying note, that "it is not asked that the United States modify its monetary system, and it is distinctly disavowed that any movement is contemplated for the restoration of international bimetalism." And the petitioners take pains to make clear the same fact. The Mexican note, which is practically identical with that of China, tells in the following paragraph what the proposition is not, and what it is:

"The Government of Mexico does not seek the restoration of free coinage of silver by either the gold or silver-using nations, and does not ask the United States to modify her present monetary standard. It is recognized by this Government that bimetalism in the sense of free coinage of both metals is a policy which has been definitely discarded by the leading Powers of Europe and by the United States, and that it would be futile to ask its restoration. It is, therefore, not the expectation nor the wish of this Government that the gold-standard countries should take any action tending to impair their monetary standard or to make material changes in their monetary systems. It is desired that the governments of gold countries having dependencies where silver is used and the governments of silver countries shall cooperate in formulating some plan for establishing a definite relationship between their gold and silver moneys, and shall take proper measures to maintain such relationship. One such plan has already been proposed in both houses of Congress of the United States with reference to the Philippine Islands. It is this and other plans designed to accomplish the same end which the Government of Mexico would be glad to have considered by the United States and other governments, with the view to the adoption of the best attainable monetary arrangement by those countries which are not prepared under existing conditions to adopt a currency system involving the general use of gold coins.

"The cooperation of the United States with the republic of Mexico in presenting this subject to other governments would, in the opinion of the latter, aid greatly in securing a prompt and satisfactory solution of an economic problem which threatens the ruin of silver-using countries on the one hand in the vain effort to meet increasing gold obligations abroad, and which threatens also the commercial prosperity of the gold-using countries, by destroying the purchasing power of their customers. It seems that it would contribute materially to the permanent and satisfactory settlement of this problem if Great Britain and France, with their important colonial possessions in Asia, and if Germany, Russia, and other countries having large commercial and territorial interests there would unite with the United States and Mexico in the adoption of a common standard for a new coinage system in the silver countries; in recommendations for the readjustment of the fiscal and monetary relations of China with the other Powers, which would permit that country to continue to be a user of silver and a purchaser of the products of the manufacturing nations, and in such provision for their own subsidiary currencies as would tend to promote stability of relationship between their gold and silver money."

Little objection is offered by the American newspapers to this proposition. Stable currency relations with China and Mexico "would save loss and confusion," observes the New York *Times* (Gold Dem.), and the Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.) adds that such arrangements would also relieve the sad monetary plight of the Philippines, where the fluctuation in the price of silver is causing grave losses and interruption of trade. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that any monetary relationship that we enter into with China and Mexico can be arranged only by putting those countries on a gold basis, and it therefore thinks

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the plan highly commendable. And the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), after noting approvingly that "the plan is not in the least degree a soft-money or a fiat scheme," says:

"If Mexico and the countries of Asia can be given a currency maintained at par with that of the gold countries, or even close to par with slight fluctuations, the possibilities of trade extension which are opened to the manufacturing nations are almost bewildering in their extent. If China under the operation of a stable monetary system could be persuaded to become as large a purchaser per capita as Japan has become of European and American products, she would raise her volume of imports to $1,200,000,000. This would represent an increase in her present import trade of about $1,000,000,000, and would absorb the surplus manufactures of the gold countries for many years to come. Substantially this rate of increase has come about in Japan within ten years, and largely within five years, since she adopted a gold parity for her currency system. If such results are even within the realm of possibility as the result of study and reform in existing currency systems, such reforms are at least entitled to careful consideration and to the cordial support of the United States, because of their far-reaching influence upon our commercial prosperity."

But some are skeptical. "If the wise men have decided to make another silver experiment—a brand-new thing never tried before, as they seem to imagine—let them go ahead," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); "it will amount to nothing except the salaries and expenses of the commissioners, which, of course, we are able to pay." And a similar view is taken by the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.), which says:

"As the downfall of silver is the cause, and the only cause, of disturbance, to ask the United States to take some action which will remedy this trouble is to ask that our Government shall step in and stop the decline of silver. At the bidding of the silverite clique in the United States Senate, our Government undertook at one time to uphold the price of silver by buying the product of the senatorial silver-mining combination to the extent of $300,000,000. On that deal the people of the United States have lost, approximately, $200,000,000, besides the interest. To ask that this nation shall again intervene to 'do something for silver' is a piece of presumption worthy of the combination which sold this nation the $300,000,000 of silver at prices three times greater than the metal is now worth."

AND the coal prices at last are breaking. The coal buyer broke some time ago.—*The Jefferson City* (Mo.) *Democrat.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE trust busters are becoming so numerous that it may soon be necessary to classify them.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Alaskan boundary being fixed at last, it is only necessary now to learn on which side of the line the big nuggets may be found.—*The Sioux City Tribune.*

SOMETIMES a man has to work so hard to get into the United States Senate that he seem too tired to do very much after he arrives.—*The Washington Star.*

THE coal barons haven't yet laid this coal famine to the greed of the consumer, but they seems to be gradually working around to that view of it.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A MAIL carrier was killed down in West Virginia the other day. But he was only a white man, and there is no undue excitement in Administration circles.—*The Washington Post.*

THE mayor of San Juan has been suspended on charges of official corruption. It is alleged he has been running his office in a Philadelphia-like manner.—*The Washington Post.*

"GOING to the White House reception this evening, I see," said one Washington man to another. "No, just taking my razors down to have 'em honed," he explained.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WITH all due respect to the sunny South, we are not yet prepared to admit that receiving negroes as guests at the White House is a greater outrage than burning them at a stake.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is proposed to make cock-fighting a misdemeanor in South Carolina. Now, if they would only make homicide at least a breach of the peace, things would brighten up a bit.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IF Czar Nicholas ever calls another international conference to see what can be done about securing a general reduction of armaments he should send a special invitation to Sonth Carolina.—*The Hartford Post.*

The Northern Methodists have raised $20,000,000 as their twentieth-century thank-offering. If they don't mind Congress will take them for a trust and commence legislating against them.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

IT is reported that each night before retiring President Roosevelt lies on his back and kicks his feet fifty times into the air. Perhaps he is simply expressing what he would like to do to those Southern Republican delegations.—*The Denver News.*

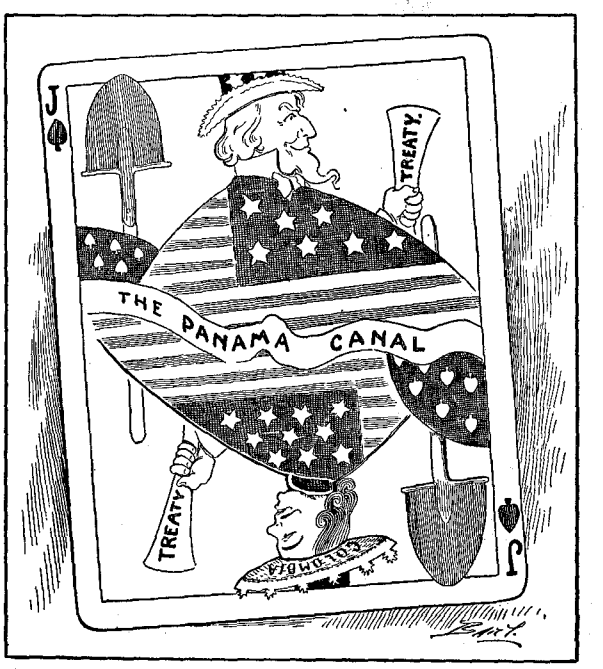
THE next time Germany sends a fleet of war-ships over to awe a South American republic the people of this country will know better than to get scared and jump at the conclusion that the republic is likely to be shattered into fine dust.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

PRESIDENT PALMA proposed three cheers for King Edward because an English company is building a new railroad in Cuba. Some years later when an English fleet sails up to ask how about payment on those bonds the cheers will come the other way.—*The Chicago News.*

THE editor of this sheet is lying on his back with cute little pains chasing each other up and down his spinal stairway, and all over his darned system, and with a temperature of 180° above the sea-level. And he feels about as much like writing slush for this column as a hen with the gaps feels like dancing the can-can. So if any of you readers think I am going to write anything jovial this week you are going to get mighty badly fooled.—*The Cherokee Democrat.*

AT LAST.

JOHN BULL: "I always knew I could hit one of 'em if somebody would hold him." —*The Chicago News.*



NOW, SPADES ARE TRUMPS.

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

ASPECTS OF ANGLO-SAXON SUPREMACY.

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LETTERS AND ART.

WANTED: ATELIERS OF FICTION.

WHEN Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs put forward a few weeks ago an argument on behalf of a "school for novelists," his suggestion evoked more scorn than sympathy. He is not alone in championing this theory, however, as appears from an article in *The Bookman* (January). The writer, Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, urges the establishment in this country of "ateliers of fiction." "If painters take pupils," he asks, "why should not novelists? The idea may seem startling, but if the one may impart the canons of his calling, can not the other?" He continues:

"Ateliers, where art students pay for the privilege of a master's scrutinizing glance, fill the capitals of Europe. Once a week the great man passes among the easels, with a nod for the promising, a shrug for the mediocre, and good, sound, epithetic abuse for the hopelessly bad *rapin*. But isn't it better to be made to realize your shortcomings in time to turn from the palette to the plow, or the pen, or any instrument which will gain you a livelihood, than to inflict art juries with hopelessly bad paintings? Of course, the masters of painting are not entirely successful in ridding the world of misfit artists, but they show them the error of their ways, and, what is more to the point, they show the talented how to paint.

"No two artists were ever born equal—nor were any two humans, for that matter—except in the opportunity to strive. That is exactly what the atelier gives the embryo painter—opportunity. By that I mean the chance to try himself out, to mingle with kindred souls, to be corrected, to be inspired, to be taught, in fact, every chance an artist ought to ask for in this world except the patronage of millionaires and the praise of critics. When a man has spent a lifetime painting and has succeeded, it is presumable that he can impart to intelligent students at least the technique of his art. We can't all make a Velasquez of ourselves, any more than we can be Thackerays or Balzacs, but the radical difference between a genius and a clever fellow, aside from a capacity for hard, persistent work, is craftsmanship."

The painter, then, can be taught his craft by a master. Not so the author. He must "grope in the darkness of his own ignorance." It is true that he can read good books, and try to write like the great authors he has read. But how much more satisfactory it would be, declares Mr. Chatfield-Taylor, if he could go, say, to Mr. Howells's studio! We quote further:

"The master could tell him very readily why one word gives tone and another color, and if he were to the writer's manner born and his stuff had 'meat,' he would see a few interlineations turn his word-jumbles into writing. But suppose Mr. Howells should place a model throne in the center of the studio and seat thereon a girl with arching brows, curving lips, and a golden flood of hair! What a keen, zestful exercise it would be for the itching fingers to write a picture in twenty-five words—or still better, in five—of her pose and appearance! Think of Mr. Howells passing among the desks, to shake his wise head at the pulchritudinous asseverations of her charms!"

If this studio system of instruction were adopted, students could choose their masters according to their predilections; and Mr. Chatfield-Taylor remarks that a popular novelist of the up-to-date commercialistic school would probably find his atelier as overflowing with students as the news-stand with his record-breaking books. The writer says in conclusion:

"I know of but one example of my theory, and a fairly good example it is. Guy de Maupassant was taught to write by Gustave Flaubert. For years he was not permitted to publish, and his crude efforts were torn up time and again, but finally he sprang full-armed upon the world. Flaubert used to talk to him somewhat like this: 'You see that cab-horse across the street; there is just one word in the French language to describe his attitude. Find it.'

"If we young writers who are groping away in the darkness of our own ignorance could only go to a Flaubert and have our manuscripts torn up, if we could only be made to find the one word, there would be fewer books in the world, but I believe there would be more masters of technique like Guy de Maupassant."

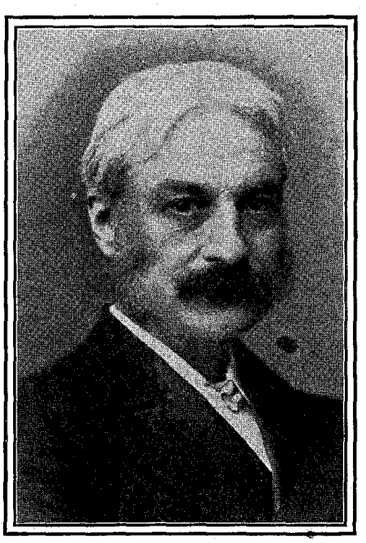
The New York *Times Saturday Review* indorses Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's proposition. "If novels must be written," it observes, "the persons who write them should be taught to do the work properly. This would substantially benefit American letters and the minds of future generations of readers." The same paper adds:

"It is a foregone conclusion that novels will continue to be written and that people will continue voraciously to read them. Hitherto the novelist's has been, practically, a self-taught art, as the soldier's used to be, and, indeed, all other arts were in the beginning of things. The apprentice novelist has practised directly on the suffering public for centuries after the students of all other arts have been forced to do their practising in seclusion. But if the aspiring novelist is to be taught now, it is quite clear that only the finished novelist can teach him."

NEW ESTIMATES OF DICKENS.

ANDREW LANG and Mrs. Alice Meynell have both contributed papers on Dickens to current American magazines. Mr. Lang's article is a brief summary of Dickens's achievement, and appears in the first issue of *The Booklover's Magazine* (Philadelphia). Mrs. Meynell's estimate is entitled "Charles Dickens as a Man of Letters," and is printed in *The Atlantic Monthly* (January).

Mr. Lang names as the leading qualities of Dickens's genius "his high spirits, his copious comedy, his observation, so minute yet so fantastic, his sympathy, his energy." He writes further:



ANDREW LANG.

"Here is one *practical* reason for reading Dickens. Next to Shakespeare, Dickens supplies most of the current quotations, allusions, and illustrations in the language. Not to know and understand them is perpetually to be missing the point in conversation and in reading. Dickens is the source of these innumerable allusions and quotations because, after Shakespeare and in company with Scott, he has been the most creative of all writers in the language. He is the father of the greatest number of delightful personages in fiction and the inventor of the greatest number of comic situations. We are not in love with his women, to be sure, as we are with Rosalind and Beatrice; with Diana Vernon and Catherine Seyton; with Beatrix Esmond and Rebecca Sharp; but his men and boys and comic women are simply delightful. Who can number these dear old friends? Mr. Pickwick, the Wellers, the Shepherd, the Red-Nosed Man, Mr. Solomon Pell, Mr. Jingle, all the Pickwickians, Dr. Slammer, Captain Boldwig, the Eatanswill editors and candidates, the people in the Fleet, the judge and counsel in 'Bardell versus Pickwick,' the attorneys, the witnesses, the jury (especially the chemist), the Fat Boy, the keeper, the cricketers, Mr. Peter Magnus, the cabman who drove Mr. Pickwick, the footmen at Bath, the Old Lady, the cook at the school, Pruffle, the Scientific Gentleman—one is only beginning to reckon up the creations in

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a single book, not to add Mrs. Bardell, her lady friends, young Bardell, Count Smorltork—everybody. They caricature; the refined say they are out of nature. So much the worse for nature, if so. They are all alive and all, I hope and believe, immortal. In any case not to know them and their adventures is to be grossly ignorant and exceedingly unfortunate. If you do not enjoy their acquaintance, one can only be sorry for you, and thankful to have been born with a capacity for tasting the humor and pleasure of their society."

MRS. ALICE MEYNELL.

Mr. Lang becomes quite iconoclastic in some parts of his criticism. He thinks that Dickens's pathos is often forced and his melodrama is sometimes crude. He avers that Dickens is "far too fond of death-bed scenes," and he resents "the conspicuous struggle to make us cry." Furthermore, he points out that Dickens has repeatedly laid himself open to the charge of exaggeration. Mr. Lang goes on to say:

"Many of the defects in Dickens arose from his hurry; at one time he was writing three or four novels at once in monthly instalments. He was entangled in meshes of unlucky literary engagements, and the monthly method of writing tempted to laxness, prolixity, want of plan, and digressions satirical and rhetorical. These are most numerous where the author does not write in the first person. In 'Copperfield' and 'Great Expectations' the narrator, being the hero, can not well inflict sermons and essays on his readers, as Dickens could and did, when he himself was the narrator. These discourses are in some degree 'topical,' and now more or less obsolete; old abuses which he attacked wear new faces now, and occupy new positions, requiring a different kind of attack. Moreover, Dickens never knew, and never chose to know, much about 'society'; thus his caricatures of it in 'Bleak House' and elsewhere are scarcely successful. 'Bleak House' has one of his best plots, tho it is too complex, but Jo and Harold Skimpole, and the Borrioboola Gha lady, with Mr. Guppy, supply abundant relief. Quite the most comic of his later works, and the best planned and constructed of his tales, is 'Great Expectations' where the terrible and the humorous are deftly blended with a study of young selfishness gradually redeemed and outgrown, in the character of Pip. Here the pathos is moral, is not the pathos of the death-bed or of suffering childhood. After 'Copperfield' I, for one, would place 'Great Expectations' among the foremost of Dickens's novels which do not rely for their best effects on burlesque *genre* and 'character parts.'"

Mrs. Alice Meynell's article in *The Atlantic Monthly* is, in the main, an appreciation of Dickens as a stylist; and coming as it does from the pen of one who is herself a poetess and essayist of distinction, it possesses a special interest. She writes:

"Dickens was very much a craftsman. He had a love of his *métier*, and the genius for words, which the habitual indifference of his time, of his readers, and of his contemporaries in letters could not quench. To read him after a modern man who had the like preoccupation, displayed it, and was applauded for it phrase by phrase—Robert Louis Stevenson, for example—is to undergo a new conviction of his authorship, of the vitality of his diction, of a style that springs, strikes, and makes a way through the burden of custom."

The style of Dickens, continues Mrs. Meynell, is "assuredly not great. It has life enough for movement, but not life enough for peace. That it *has* life, whether restless or at rest, is the fact that proves its title to the name of style." We quote, in conclusion:

"Dickens was urged by his own modern conviction, and excused by his splendid sense of words. He was tempted everywhere. As you read him, you learn to understand how his vitality was at work, how it carried him through his least worthy as well as his most worthy movements, and justified his confidence where a weaker man had confessed unconsciously the ignominies of false art and luxurious sentiment. Charles Dickens seems to defy us to charge him with these. None the less do we accuse him—at Little Paul's death, for example. Throughout this child's life—admirably told—the art is true, but at the very last few lines the writer seems to yield to applause and to break the strengthening laws of nature down. We may indeed say the strengthening laws; because in what Hamlet calls the modesty of nature there is not only beauty, not only dignity, but an inimitable strength. The limitations of nature, and of natural art, are bracing. A word or two astray in this death scene; a phrase or two put into the mouth of the dying child—the 'light about the head,' 'shining on me as I go,' phrases that no child ever spoke, and that make one shrink as tho with pain by their untruthfulness—and the sincerity of literature is compromised.

"But it is not with such things that the work of Dickens is beset; it is rather filled with just felicities—so filled that on our search for passages of composure and dignity we are tempted to linger among excellent words that are to be praised merely because they are the words of precision—arms of precision—specific for his purpose."

BERNHARDT'S NEW PLAY.

IN "L'Aiglon," the poetic drama which M. Edmond Rostand wrote for her two years ago, Madame Sarah Bernhardt appeared as the incarnation of imperial ambition vainly struggling for expression. In "Théroigne de Méricourt," her new play, written by M. Paul Hervieu, she incarnates the spirit of the French Revolution, embodying in her own person the hope and the failure of that great national revolt. "At the outset," observes the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "she is mystical, soft, and persuasive, like a graceful goddess of reason or like youthful Liberty. She soon gets to be ferocious and bloodthirsty, like the Committee of Public Safety; and finally she becomes insane, like the Reign of Terror." The same writer continues:

"This superb allegorical conception is magnificently developed by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in her double capacity of actress and stage manager. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt makes M. Paul Hervieu's idealized heroine stand forth as the living genius of the Revolution. Apart from 'L'Aiglon,' the only character in Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's repertoire that resembles 'Théroigne' is that of 'Jeanne d'Arc,' which presents the incarnation of the French people that during the first half of the fifteenth century threw off the yoke of English invasion. 'Jeanne d'Arc,' 'L'Aiglon,' and 'Théroigne' are all reconstructions—more or

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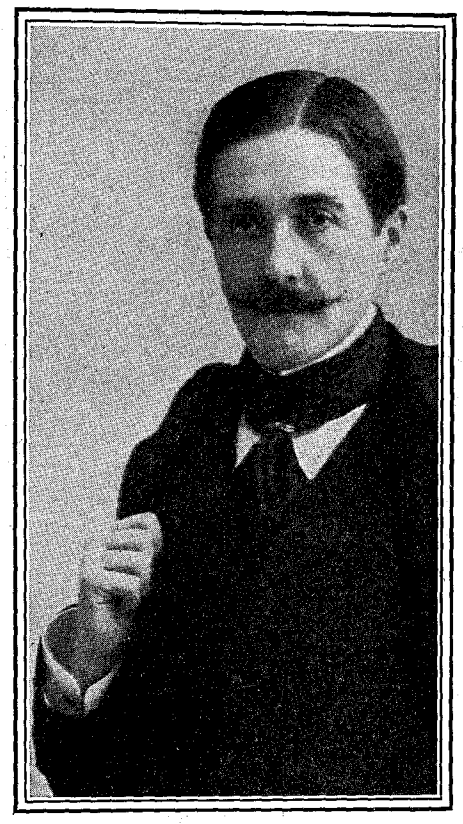
less accurate, but accuracy is of no importance from a theatrical standpoint—of the most dramatic epochs of French history."

The play opens in the palace in Vienna, and we learn of the secret participation of Emperor Leopold Joseph II. in the affairs of his sister, Marie Antoinette. Théroigne, who has been seized by French royalists on account of her sympathy with the revolutionists and has been brought to Vienna, is released on condition that she return to Paris and inform the French people that if a hair of the heads of the King and Queen is injured, united Europe will invade France. Later acts show the Court of the Tuileries in Paris, just previously to the assault by the populace; Théroigne's humble quarters in the Rue Tournan, the meeting-place of the revolutionary leaders; and the Garden of the Tuileries, in which Théroigne is kicked, beaten, and whipped by the women of the Revolution. The last act, the dramatic climax of the play, takes place fifteen years later in the courtyard of the Salpétrière Madhouse. Théroigne, hopelessly insane, invokes the presence of the leading men of the Revolution. Spirits appear in melancholy procession—Robespierre, Danton, Marat, Desmoulins, St. Just, Brissot, Fabre d'Eglantine. As she asks them who killed them, each points to the one behind. "The Revolution has devoured its own children." Sieyès, one of the few surviving leaders of the Revolution, now Count of the Napoleonic empire, comes to comfort Théroigne, but is dismissed with scathing denunciation and mad eloquence. With this poignant scene the drama ends.

The Parisian dramatic critics devote much space to the construction of the play, arguing in some cases that it is hardly a drama at all, but rather a series of tableaux surrounding the heroine. Jane Misme, the critic of *La Fronde*, concedes that Madame Bernhardt is "harmonious and superb," and "in every way equal to the work," but thinks the play "defective in action." Leon Kerst, of *Le Petit Journal*, declares:

"'Théroigne de Méricourt' is nothing but a poem in prose. Chateaubriand would have failed to recognize in it the elements that constitute a drama of six acts. Properly speaking, it is a symbolic panorama of the Revolution. The personality of Théroigne dominates everything. There are many dramatic incidents, but they are unrelated to one another. M. Hervieu has given us something very different from what we usually see on the stage. . . . The reading of this drama will undoubtedly prove delightful."



M. PAUL HERVIEU,
The author of "Théroigne de Méricourt," Bernhardt's new drama.

From the point of view of historical accuracy, many charges are leveled against the play. "Théroigne deserves no such honors as are now being heaped upon her," remarks Emmanuel Arène, of the *Figaro*; "she has been rehabilitated, idealized, made to fill the whole Revolution with her diminutive personality." And Adolphe Brisson writes in *La Nouvelle Revue*:

"To symbolize the Revolution, M. Hervieu might have created a heroine invested with all desired attributes. But instead of doing this, he chose to select a real personage. Unfortunately, Théroigne is known, too well known; and she is made to play a part that she never played. Historical truth is sacrificed. . . . The play is a kind of biography divided into tableaux, and a spectacle of that description is always unsatisfactory."

M. Edouard Savadin, of *Le Journal des Débats*, finds Madame Bernhardt's art "incomparable, as always." "All secondary criticisms," he declares, "are overborne by the wonderful prowess of this woman, who during six acts, without weakening, bears the crushing weight of this piece."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A ROMANCE BY JOHN MILTON?

THE publication of "Nova Solyma, the Ideal City; or, Jerusalem Regained," a romance discovered by an English clergyman and attributed to John Milton, has aroused both curiosity and interest in the literary world. Walter Begley, the clergyman in question, is firmly convinced that his find is a genuine one, and he contributes to the book an introduction of some seventy-six pages supporting this conclusion.

"Not the least extraordinary fact connected with this new romance by Milton," he says, "is that it was not discovered in manuscript in some old library, nor yet unearthed from old and forgotten bundles of documents in a state paper office, as was the case with the last find of Milton's 'De Doctrina Christiana,' about seventy-five years ago." The romance seems to have been in print for over 150 years without being identified. It was published in 1648 in the Latin language, and the present translation is the work of Mr. Begley.

The book is difficult to classify, for it contains both prose and poetry. It might be called a "didactic romance." Its contents suggest comparison with the Utopias of Plato, Bacon, and Sir Thomas More. It is "a Puritan 'New Atlantis,'" remarks the London *Outlook*. Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, of New York, gives the following account of the book in the Chicago *Tribune Literary Supplement*:

"We will probably never know beyond a doubt whether Milton wrote this book or not, but there is every reason to believe that he did. He was probably not particularly proud of it when he grew to riper years, and that may be the reason that it does not bear his name. The story is of a Jewish youth, Joseph, who, accompanied by Politian and Eugenius, two Cambridge students who have run away from college, arrives at Jerusalem. The day of their arrival is the anniversary of the founding of the city, and a maiden representing the daughter of Zion is being carried through the streets under a canopy of vine. The two Englishmen are at once attracted by her beauty, and learn to their surprise that the woman, Anna, the daughter of Zion, is a sister of their companion, Joseph. Eugenius and Politian become enamored of Anna, and are fierce rivals for her love. They arrange a duel, but this is called off by Joseph, who produces another sister, Joanna, who is so like Anna that the lovers can not tell one from the other, and complications arise; but in the end the union of Joanna and Anna with Eugenius and Politian is arranged, and all ends happily. There is a lot of discoursing through the pages of this story, preaching, one might almost say, for every subject that comes up is discussed at length and moralized upon. There are here and there bits of epigram and philosophy, such as these, for instance:

What statue of Venus in all her beauty can compare with one glance of a fair woman instinct with life?

He has willed that the poor shall ever be with us as his tax-gatherers.

It can hardly be expected that God will approve of that marriage of which the parents disapprove.

Poetry finds in religion its most suitable subject, for religion presents

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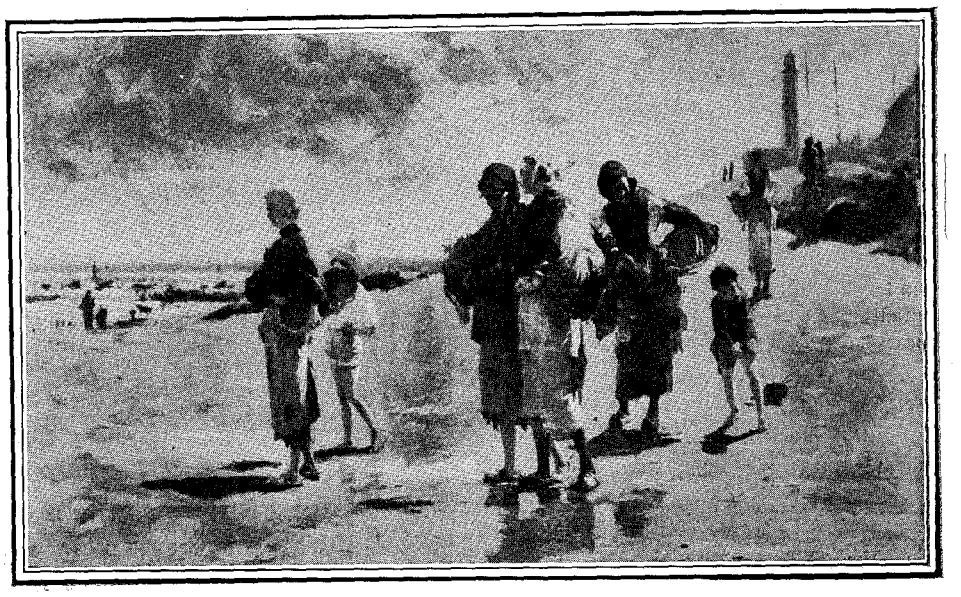
"SUNLIGHT."—By Frank W. Benson. Walter Lippincott Prize.



"THE CLAM GATHERERS."—By John S. Sargent.

Courtesy of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*.

NOTABLE PAINTINGS AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY.

to us the unusual, the marvelous, and the sublime. . . . Do we not read that holy men, when they were about to relate the great acts of the Almighty . . . broke forth into song?

Every poem, as a whole, must be so blended together responsively in its several parts that the stream of verse, with all its windings and turnings, is ever seen to be flowing in one and the same channel.

"The poetry scattered through the book certainly does have a Miltonian flavor. Here, for example:

O young-eyed choir of angels blest,
Who ne'er, by sin or pride possessed,
Have forfeited your heavenly rest,
But kept your first estate,
Come, raise your joyful songs on high,
Let all the morning stars draw nigh,
Let antiphons of praise reply,
"Our God alone is great."

But we below have sins to own;
Oppressed with shame, we can but groan
Beneath our burden vast.
Oh, how we long for that great day
When he who went before shall say,
"Come, join our choir with voices gay,
For all your woes are past."

'Tis yours to leave, if God approve,
Your heavenly citadel above,
And fight the infernal crew;
'Tis yours, as ministers of grace,
To guard and guide our mortal race,
Or speed as messengers through space,
And 'tis your pleasure too.

May it be ours with joyful heart,
Under God's will, to bear our part
And bravely stand our ground.
Soon shall the fight be won, and they
Who fret not at their Lord's delay,
But faithful unto death do stay,
Shall be as victors crowned.

Mr. W. L. Alden, the London correspondent of the New York *Times Saturday Review*, declares that "there can be very little doubt that 'Nova Solyma' is the work of Milton." He goes on to say:

"It is probably impossible for any person of the English-speaking race to form an unprejudiced judgment of Milton. We are all brought up to reverence him as the greatest English master of prose and verse. We have inherited this belief through many generations, and altho in some quarters it has now become the fashion to regard the Bible as an overrated book, no one dares to think of Milton as an overrated writer. I remember what a shock it gave me when I first read Taine's estimate of Milton. It was like reading blatant blasphemy. But in point of fact how many of us have read 'Paradise Lost' from the beginning to the end? Did any one ever know a man who read 'Paradise Regained,' except in order to be able to boast of that athletic feat? And as for Milton's prose works, which we all unhesitatingly assert to be unequaled in grandeur and beauty, do any of us read them for the second time? Had the 'Nova Solyma' been written by any one except Milton, no one would dream of reading it, or, rather, of attempting to read it; for I do not believe that any reader will faithfully go through the whole book unless he is suffering from insomnia and is in search of something to put him to sleep. It is to the last degree tedious and unprofitable. If the average Vassar girl could not write a book after the same pattern that would be less tedious, then the higher education of women is a failure.

"Doubtless Milton was a great poet, perhaps the greatest of English poets, but why should we pretend to enjoy his ponderous prose writings, with their tiresome Latin, when, as a matter of fact, we can not read them except as a duty? Doubtless there are many persons who will insist that the 'Nova Solyma' is a great work and one which every person of taste must admire, but that will not alter the fact that it is deadly dull. Whatever else Milton may have been, he was not a heaven-sent novelist, and his 'Nova Solyma' strikes me as being altogether the worst of the several books of the same sort which have from time to time wearied English readers. Let us clear our minds of cant in regard to Milton as in regard to other things. He could no more write a romance than Mr. Hall Caine could write an epic. He was not a universal genius, and unless we are to inherit our opinions, instead of forming them for ourselves, we must admit that even as a poet he was not free from faults."

EXHIBITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

THE most important yearly event in the American art-world is the opening of the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, an exhibition, as the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* remarks, "comparable in character and significance with that of the Royal Academy in London, and the Salon in Paris." The Academy is now in its seventy-second season, and exhibits this year nearly twelve hundred pictures. In the estimation of Mr. Arthur Hoeber, the Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, the present exhibition is "quite the best the Academy has yet held."

The keynote of the exhibition, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* points out, is portraiture. The same paper says further:

"Of the portraits now on exhibition, some are notable. That of Chase by Sargent is an admirable piece of work, one that will long remain a monument in American art. Mr. Sargent is undoubtedly the foremost painter of portraits in the world when he is at his best (which is not always), and Mr. Chase is the

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greatest 'all-around painter' in this country and an instructor of rare abilities. The combination is one of more than usual interest, and the place of honor given the portrait is well deserved. Much less satisfactory is the same artist's portrait of our fellow townsman Peter A. B. Widener, who is disclosed in a distrait position. The head is good, but the rest is a mediocre bit of work. More admirable in many ways is a portrait by Mr. Chase of Jay Cooke, the veteran financier, who at eighty has the vigor of many men of fifty.

JOHN S. SARGENT.

J. M'NEILL WHISTLER.

Famous exhibitors at this year's Pennsylvania Academy.

"The women come in, of course, for some attention. Miss Cecilia Beaux, 'the best man in Philadelphia art,' has some notable works, including a picture of Mrs. Roosevelt and daughter; and Miss Julia Marlowe, whose career is so largely connected with this city, is portrayed in a canvas of great beauty, tho lacking in poetic charm."

John W. Alexander contributes several portraits, including one of his wife, seated on a balcony. "They make an impressive showing," declares Mr. Hoeber (in the Boston *Transcript*), and disclose Mr. Alexander's "great originality, feeling, craftsmanship, and artistic sensibility."

The Walter Lippincott prize of $300 for "the best figure painting in oil by an American citizen" is awarded this year to Mr. Frank W. Benson for his "Sunlight." Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"The title fully expresses the subject. Benson is one of the Boston group whose technical experiments have been directed mainly to secure the effect of light, and he is the one who has succeeded best of all. For several years he has been exhibiting women and children in the sun. In this picture, little more of the woman is visible than her lap, but the child stands out clearly on the grass, with the sunlight playing over her white frock. The sunlight fills the picture. This is what the painter tried for and has attained. He has learned to do it clearly and directly."

One of Mr. Sargent's early pictures, "The Clam Gatherers," is prominently displayed. Its general tone, observes Mr. Hoeber, is "bright, sparkling, and very beautiful, disclosing the fact that had Mr. Sargent chosen to continue this sort of work he would have been equally great." The same writer goes on to say:

"A group of six pictures by Whistler gives *éclat* to the show, but we must frankly say that were some other name signed to the work it is likely little attention would be paid to it. The largest is 'Cremorne Gardens,' a view in those old London pleasure-grounds with a number of weird, abnormally tall figures, loosely indicated. There are more sketches, such as a painter suggests sometimes in a preparatory *ébauche*, and of course, the tone is most harmonious in its pleasing grays. Beyond this, we discover in it no great qualities of picture-making. A portrait of 'The Little Lady Sophie of Soho' is mostly amusing in its title, for it is of an uninteresting woman and not overclever in the painting, many a student being quite able to do as well. The others are small, sketchy affairs, with alluring names, 'Rose and Brown,' 'Rose and Red,' and 'Rose and Gold,' all being bestowed upon swabbles of sea, or of the figure, apparently the work of half an hour at most and without the model. They bear the magic name, however, and so will have a vogue."

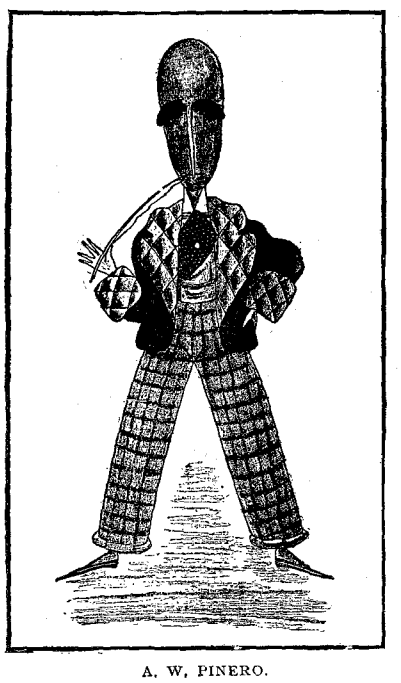
NOTES.

BLISS CARMAN is announced as the new editor of the old-established Boston periodical, *The Literary World*.

The Bookman's January list of the six best-selling books of the past month is as follows:

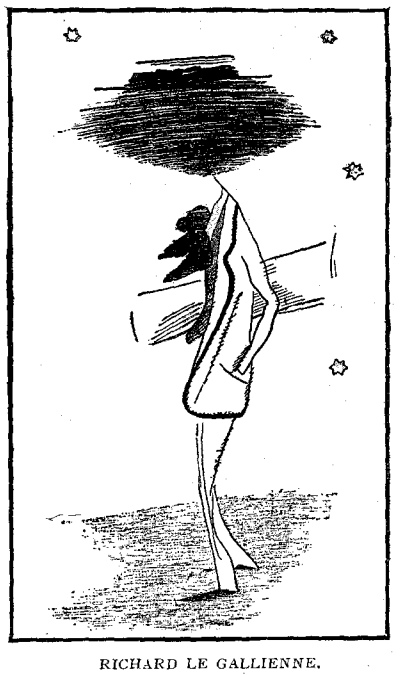
1. The Virginian.—Wister.
2. The Two Vanrevels.—Tarkington.
3. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.—Hegan.
4. The Blue Flower.—Van Dyke.
5. The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.—Lorimer.
6. Cecilia.—Crawford.

IN the deaths of M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, and of Julian Ralph, the well-known American journalist, the newspaper world loses two eminent figures. "With a gift for self-advancement amounting to genius," observes *Harper's Weekly*, "M. de Blowitz managed to make himself an international personage." The same paper says of Julian Ralph: "Newspaper readers of mature years remember his long and brilliant service as a reporter and correspondent of *The Sun*. He joined that paper about 1875, and continued on its staff for twenty years. He went to South Africa as correspondent of the London *Mail*, suffered great hardships there, lost his health, and came home in 1902 much the worse for his experiences. . . . His death at fifty is a sorrowful consequence of his labors as a war correspondent."



A. W. PINERO.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.



RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

SOME LITERARY CARICATURES BY MAX BEERBOHM.

—*The Academy and Literature* (London).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL BY BACTERIA.

USEFUL bacteria are becoming so much more numerous than harmful ones that the name of "microbe" is losing its terrors. It is becoming a neutral word, like "animal," requiring a prefixed adjective, like "domestic" or "wild" to fix its status. The latest work of utility performed by bacteria has been in connection with the purification of sewage. Of this, a correspondent of *Cosmos*, M. Elbée, writes in that paper (Paris, December 13). Noting the various methods now in vogue for sewage purification, he says that until recently chemical treatment and filtration have disputed the favor of municipalities, but that filtration is the better process whenever it is practicable. It furnishes an irreproachable method of purification, but it has the inconvenience of requiring vast surfaces. He continues as follows:

"The study of the way in which the purification of sewage takes place in filtration, the investigation of the mechanism of the transformation of the nitrogenous organic matter into ammonia and then into nitrous and nitric acids by the successive action of various ferments, due to the researches of Schloesing and Müntz, and of Winogradsky, has led the English to a sort of intensive filtration through a bed of slag of small dimensions. This constitutes the bacterial purification of sewage.

"It was the chemist Dibdin who first applied this method practically. His process, first carried out at Sutton, near London, consists in letting the sewage to be purified stand for two periods of four hours each in basins, whose bottoms, properly drained by a system of pipes, are covered with a layer of slag 60 centimeters [about 2 feet] thick, the size of the fragments decreasing from the bottom to the surface. . . . . .

"This is not at all filtration pure and simple. . . . It has been found that, contrary to what we might expect, there is no clogging of the layer of slag, and that after six months it is as clean as at first. This is due to the work of the bacteria in the sewage, which . . . finding in the interstices of the slag the oxygen necessary for their life, literally burn the organic matter, transforming successively the nitrogenous substances into ammonia and then into nitrites and nitrates which flow away with the water.

"Thus the purification of the sewage is effected by the very germs that it contains, thanks to the presence of atmospheric oxygen; it is a process of oxidation in which the bacteria serve as intermediaries.

"These 'aerobic contact-beds' do not acquire their efficiency until a considerable time has elapsed; their working, too, is essentially intermittent; a rest of eight hours daily is indispensable to enable the bacteria to destroy completely the slime accumulated in the interstices and to assure the influx of air. A rest of eight days after two months' service has been found necessary. These are inconveniences that are very serious in practise, and the ingenuity of inventors has sought, unsuccessfully, to do away with them by using apparatus that is generally costly and fragile, whose value time alone can show.

"Cameron has modified the method—we can not say perfected it, for both the systems are in use, and the question of superiority has not yet been settled. In the hope of avoiding the clogging of the aerobic beds, Cameron lets the sewage ferment twenty-four hours in a huge reservoir, the 'septic tank,' out of contact with the air. A very active fermentation develops: the water becomes covered with a layer that serves as a natural lid. This is broken here and there by discharges of gas, but according to the inventor this is not objectionable. The solid matter liquefies, and, in a word, the sewage becomes more ready for purification by the aerobic contact-beds through which it is afterward passed. . . . . .

"Here, briefly set forth, are the two English processes that are offered as a new solution of the serious question of sewage-purification. They both have enthusiastic partizans and ardent detractors; numerous are the articles and books of which they have been the subjects. . . . . .

"The system that employs for the purification of sewage the very bacteria that it contains, and that constitute its dangerous element, is evidently seductive. By it we confine within narrow limits of space and time the work of purification that is effected spontaneously in arable land, and in watercourses into which cities discharge their sewage, as in the Seine, which is infected at Asruères, but has become pure again at Meulan. . . . . .

"Is the purification complete? Do not variations of temperature influence the vitality of the germs and thus arrest the work? . . . Fowler, the municipal engineer of Leicester, declares that [the system] is the reverse of successful. The crux of the method lies in the question of mud. . . . The cry of 'no more sludge,' which was the slogan of the inventors, is hardly justified; a preparatory settling is necessary to separate the sand and other inorganic substances that the microbian action is powerless to destroy."

The combination of chemical and bacterial treatment may furnish, at least in certain cases, a solution of the problem, the author thinks. Such a combined process has already been used by Dr. Calmette at Verviers, France. Probably there should always be an intelligent combination of divers methods, in proportions dependent on the geographical situation of the city in question and the nature of its sewage. The writer concludes:

"At any rate, the bacterial purification of sewage constitutes one more step in advance, in the important domain of municipal hygiene. Thanks to it we shall be able to diminish the number of rivers that have been turned into sewers, where the sewage forms floating islands, and where the gas formed by putrefaction may burn in flames six feet high, as in certain English streams."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BAD AIR IN TUNNELS.

IS it important that an underground road should be ventilated, even when steam is not used as a motive power? *The Medical News* comes to the conclusion, from an examination of conditions in other cities, that subway air is generally bad, and that there is little natural ventilation. It says editorially:

"The recent experiences in the 'tuppenny tube,' London's latest underground railway, is one which calls for urgent discussion and enhances the desirability of a thorough understanding of what provision is being made by our subway engineers.

"In London it has been noted that many passengers, especially those who were riding long distances in the underground electric, suffered from intense headaches and even symptoms of air hunger. So many were affected that an investigation became imperative, and it was found that the amount of carbonic dioxid gas in the tunnel was in great excess of the normal limits.

"Some recent figures that are presumably authentic we present herewith. During hours of limited traffic:

	Carbonic acid in 10,000 volumes of air.
On platforms at 8:15 A.M.	4.23
On platforms (Saturday), 7 P.M.	3.74
In elevator, 10:10 A.M	7.36
In cars, 9:30 A.M., from city	4.33
In cars, 1:30 P.M., from city	5.33

"During hours of heavy traffic:

On platform, 4 to 7 P.M.	11.04
In cars, 9:30 A.M., to city	16.65
In cars, 4 to 5 P.M., from city	13.74
In cars, 6 to 6:45 P.M., from city	15.54
In cars, 6:10 P.M., from city	20.46

"The carbonic-acid tests were made between December 11 and 15. The range of outside temperature was between 37° and 56° F. The range of temperatures on the platforms was between 56° and 76° F. and in the cars between 66° and 76° F. The barometric pressure throughout the period of the experiment was very constant, ranging between 30.1 and 30.2 inches. Readings with the anemometer showed an air movement due to forced draft and train movement of from one mile to five miles per hour. Some of the tests were made with the Chattaway and Wharton apparatus, and some by the Pettenkofer method. One method was employed to check the other, and the mean average result

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was 16.62 volumes of carbon dioxid in 10,000 volumes of air. This is an amount much above the bearable average.

"It had been assumed that, inasmuch as the cars were in such close connection with the surrounding tubular masonry, an entire renewal of the air would result from the powers of suction. Apparently this has been a forlorn hope, for all that has been accomplished has been the pushing around in a circle, as it were, of the vitiated atmosphere of the tunnel.

"Have the engineers of the subway [in New York City] considered this problem sufficiently; and what of our new tunnels under the North River and to Brooklyn, in all of which the problem is destined to be one of extreme seriousness?

"Underground railways such as these permit of the accumulation of enormous quantities of confined air that must be removed or regenerated. It is idle to discharge this question with the familiar 'diffusion of gases' theory—the dangers are real and are soon to be met.

"The necessity for some definite outlining of plans as to what is to be done by the engineers of the various tunnels to obviate these grave dangers is apparent, and competent sanitary engineers as well as the New York health department should be taken into consultation."

SALT AS CURE FOR OLD AGE.

THE most characteristic ill of advanced age is hardening of the arteries—arteriosclerosis, as physicians term it. It has been asserted by Dr. Trunecek, a European investigator of the subject, that this is due to deficiency of salt in the blood, and he treats it by injection of a saline solution. His results are discussed in *Cosmos* (December 13) by M. P. Goggia, who says of them:

"Arteriosclerosis is an affection almost exclusively confined to the second half of life, for it depends on all kinds of chronic poisoning and on the use and maltreatment of the arterial walls; nevertheless, it is not excessively rare to meet with it in subjects who are yet young, either because of a special predisposition, of peculiar vulnerability of the blood-vessels, or of serious chemical or microbian poisoning. . . . . .

"This malady is characterized by a local or general thickening, which, starting in the internal layer of the artery, extends later to the median and outer layers. . . . It forms in the great arterial trunks more or less numerous layers, isolated or confluent, often resembling cartilage, and infiltrated with calcareous salts, among which phosphate of lime holds a foremost place. In the small arteries and the capillaries the hardening process goes so far as to transform their walls into a fibrous and compact tissue that gives to the touch the sensation of a rigid tube or cord."

The disagreeable and even dangerous consequences of such a change in one's arteries are apparent. It may result in their further degeneration and in ulceration of the arterial walls, ending in death, and if matters do not go so far, it may lead at least to loss of elasticity in the greater arteries with diminution of the caliber, and to the actual obliteration of their finer branches. The blood does not flow so readily through them and anemia results, with all its connected evils, particularly angina pectoris. The resistance encountered by the blood increases the work of the heart, whose enlargement often follows, as well as other heart troubles dependent on disorders of the nervous system. The writer goes on to say:

"Arteriosclerosis is a malady that is almost universally present with persons of a certain age, and it is difficult to avoid; its importance in the treatment of numerous diseases of old age will be evident when we consider that we can study no invalid who has passed his fiftieth year without taking into account the possibility that arterial sclerosis exists and is the principal or secondary cause of the morbid symptoms. . . . . .

"As we have said above, a deposit of calcareous salts, and particularly of phosphate of lime—a compound insoluble in distilled water, but soluble in a solution of chlorid of sodium [common salt] . . . constitutes the principal factor of arteriosclerosis. The presence of chlorid of sodium in considerable quantity in the blood and humors of the organism . . . explains how the phosphate of lime remains in solution in the blood during the first part of life. Now Bunge, who has noted the richness in chlorid of sodium of all young mammals, has demonstrated that with age this reserve of salt diminishes; it is therefore not rash to suppose that . . . arteriosclerosis is the natural consequence of the insufficiency of chlorid of sodium in the organic liquids. In fact, the treatment originated by Trunecek to remedy this insufficiency has given encouraging results.

"Trunecek's inorganic serum, which has been widely discussed in the medical press, is made by dissolving in distilled water the different salts composing the mineral part of blood-serum, but in proportions ten times greater than the normal. . . . Injected into the veins the salts diffuse rapidly through the tissues and are generally eliminated through the kidneys."

This serum, we are told, has very beneficial results, but extended experiment, according to M. Goggia, fails to show that it diminishes in any degree the hardness of the arteries, which is supposed to be at the bottom of the whole trouble. However, he asserts, it certainly acts favorably on all the symptoms regarded as characteristic of arteriosclerosis, and after all, as he concludes, "this is the essential thing." Hence we may regard it as proved that common salt, when injected directly into the veins, is a specific for the most characteristic troubles of old age.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A REPORTED CURE FOR BLOOD-POISONING.

TWO recent successful cases of the treatment of blood-poisoning, or septicemia, by the injection of formalin have attracted much notice from the daily press, and the method, which was introduced by Dr. Charles C. Barrows, of New York, has been announced as a very important discovery in therapeutics. The medical journals so far have had nothing to say of the new cure. The New York *Times* (January 18), in an editorial on the subject, says that it doubtless belongs in the classification created by the journalists of the last generation of "important if true." The writer goes on:

"What was done in these cases was to inject into the circulation an antiseptic solution capable of destroying the bacillus of septicemia if brought into contact with it. It seems to have done its work; but the reason this apparently obvious method of extermination of malignant bacilli is not generally practised is that antiseptics strong enough to destroy such micro-organisms in the patient have usually been credited with the capacity to destroy the patient as well. Reasoning from the analogies of experience, it might be assumed that formalin in sufficient strength to destroy streptococci in the blood would harden the tissues, impair the elasticity and plasticity of the linings of the blood-vessels, and render them incapable of performing their functions. Analogical reasoning might also lead us to expect that it would act upon the fibrin, inducing coagulation, and forming clots which might be as fatal as the septicemia in another way. Just here lies the doubt."

Discussing the same cases, *The Sun* (New York, January 17) reports a statement made by the president of the New York Obstetrical Society that "without further trial and taking the case as it stands, the discovery of Dr. Barrows is the most important contribution to medical science of this generation." It comments on this as follows:

"If it shall prove a cure for blood poison, or even if it cure only a certain portion of cases, or if it does not more than to open the door for the curative agent yet to come, it will be difficult to estimate its value to the human race; but it should be borne in mind that the discovery of the germ theory of disease, advocated and established by those two chiefs among the immortals of science—Pasteur and Lister—comes within this generation so rife with startling discoveries. They showed the scientific world

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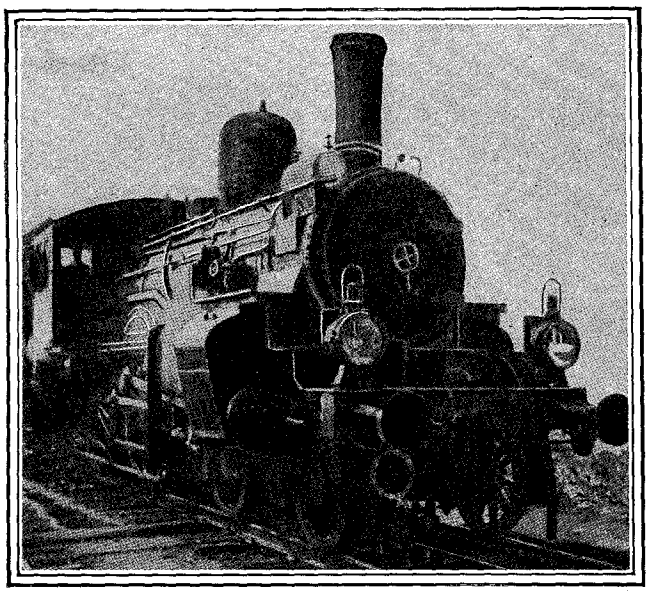
the cause, and placed in its hands the prevention of blood-poisoning and other diseases."

On January 20 the physician who introduced the method read a paper on his experiments before the New York State Medical Association, and the subsequent discussion showed that his hearers did not all agree that its efficacy had been proved, altho Dr. Barrows's report aroused great interest.

A DEVICE TO PREVENT RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

A SUCCESSFUL test of a newly invented device for electrically preventing collision between railway trains was announced recently in press despatches from Frankfort, Germany. This apparatus is now described in detail by Frank H. Mason, United States consul-general at Berlin, in *The Advance Sheets of Consular Reports* (Washington, January 13). Says Mr. Mason:

"It is the joint invention of Messrs. Hubert Pfirmann and Max Wendorf, and its construction and method of operation are as follows: Midway between the rails is laid a light third rail of



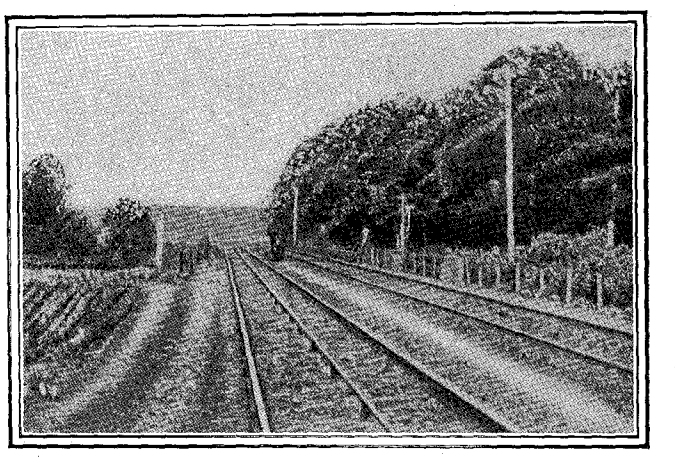
ENGINE 290 EQUIPPED FOR EXPERIMENTS AND SHOWING THIRD RAIL.

the ordinary T pattern, the joints of which are so connected as to form a continuous conductor.

"Midway under the forward part of the engine is hung the working instrument, an electrical apparatus enclosed in a square case or jacket occupying a cubic foot of space. The instrument is connected with a contact-shoe, which slides along the third rail and by wires with a telephone and electric alarm-bell in the cab of the engine-driver, and a red incandescent lamp which is lighted by the same impulse that rouses the alarm-bell into action. A further improvement of the device sets the electric brakes on the engine or entire train simultaneously with the alarm-signal which sounds the bell and lights the lamp. The apparatus is so adjusted and arranged that the engineer can at any moment, by touching a lever, satisfy himself that it is in full working condition.

"The tests on November 12 were conducted on the main line from Frankfort to Hanau, between the stations Sachsenhausen and Goldstein, and a translation of the official report will illustrate concisely the working of the apparatus. Two locomotives numbered respectively 290 and 1420 had been equipped with the new device and the experiments proceeded as follows: Engine 290, drawing a special train and approaching Sachsenhausen at full speed, received the danger-signal and came to a full stop; the driver of 290 then asked by telephone the cause of the signal and received from the keeper of a grade-crossing, half a mile in front, word that a wagon had broken down in crossing the track and obstructed the line. After ten minutes' wait, the engineer of 290 received word by telephone that the obstruction had been cleared away and thereupon resumed his trip.

"A mile further on, the signal on 290 again sounded, and the



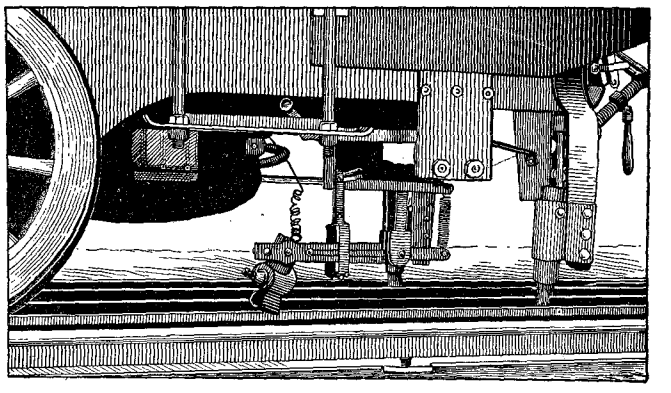
THE PREPARED TRACK.

driver was informed, by telephone as before, that the semaphore round a curve and more than half a mile distant was set at 'halt.' Thereupon engine 290 slowed down and proceeded cautiously, sounding its whistle at short intervals, the telephone-bell in the drivers' cab ringing continuously until the curve was rounded, when the ringing ceased, notifying the engineer that the semaphore had changed to 'track clear.' Thereupon 290 resumed full speed.

"In the tests to prevent collision, engine 1420 came up rapidly from behind and on the same track as 290, which had slowed down and was proceeding cautiously in consequence of reported danger in front. The moment that 1420 came within 1,000 meters (1,093 yards) of 290, the signal on both engines began to ring and their red lights to glow. Thereupon 1420 halted, the driver inquired of 290 in front the cause of the alarm, and a complete understanding between the two trains was immediately established."

An important point in this connection, Mr. Mason tells us, is hat in practise the same warning signal is sounded upon every engine equipped with the apparatus which is on the same track and within a prescribed radius from the engine and train which cause the obstruction. If a semaphore be falsely set at safety, so that the train runs past it into the same block with another train, warning will be given in ample time to prevent a collision under any and all conditions of darkness, fog, storm, or mistaken instructions. He goes on to say:

"The invention has other minor points of usefulness, but the foregoing will be sufficient to indicate the general method of its



THE THIRD RAIL AND THE CONTACT-SHOE.

operation and the measure of its efficiency. In effect, it puts the engine-driver of every train into instantaneous touch with other trains, switchmen, and station and crossing keepers in his neighborhood and keeps ever before his eye and ear an automatic and infallible signal which springs into activity the moment that his locomotive, whether running forward or backward,

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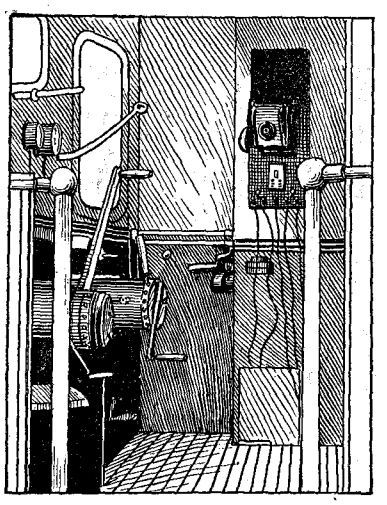
comes within the radius of danger from collision. What ghastly wrecks might be spared, what precious lives saved, what a sense of added security given to multitudes of railway travelers, what delays avoided under certain atmospheric conditions, by a device which puts the man behind the headlight, rushing on through night and fog and storm, into instant and unerring touch with the train next in front and with those whose duty it is to watch and guard the safety of the line! That the present invention is yet perfected and fully adapted to practical use is not to be prematurely assumed; but, in the judgment of those whose opinions are entitled to respect, the way has been pointed out and the germ of a new and effective system discovered.



TELEPHONE, ALARM-BELL, AND RED LIGHT IN ENGINE CAB.

"The German Government has directed that a section of track be equipped with the apparatus for careful, practical experiments, and it is reported that the Government of Russia has obtained license to test it in actual service on its new military lines now under construction in Siberia."

OUR ARMY OF CRIPPLES.

ONE curious and unexpected result of Dr. Lorenz's visit to this country was the enormous number of deformed and crippled children that presented themselves for treatment in every city where he operated. At one hospital in New York where it was thought there might possibly be a hundred applications, more than 2,000 patients presented themselves for treatment, and nearly 8,000 altogether were brought to light throughout the city by the interest excited by the visit of the Austrian surgeon. The same was true in other cities. The sudden appearance of such a large army of crippled children, writes Dr. Newton M. Shaffer in *Charities*, was a revelation. Whence did they come and why had they previously escaped medical observation? Says Dr. Shaffer:

"Speaking from personal experience and from a close observation of the thousands who applied at the Cornell Clinic, I have divided these applicants into four classes. It may be of interest to briefly study them:

"The *first* class were those who, either through ignorance or neglect on the part of the parents, had been allowed to go without any treatment. Some of these came from the East Side and from the very poor. Others came from the more thrifty class, whose fatalistic views prevented any effort. Some had become quite indifferent without any apparent cause. The great majority were susceptible of relief or cure if proper hospital care could be afforded them for a period varying from a few months to a few years. Ordinary dispensary care could not reach them, their home surroundings being such that any detailed orthopedic care would be impracticable.

"The *second* class includes the 'disappointed ones.' Willing and anxious to obtain relief, and patient to a degree, they have waited, under a tentative dispensary treatment, for the necessary hospital care for months or years, only to be disappointed. Home care, under dispensary direction, had failed to secure good results. They had become discouraged and had ceased all effort.

"The *third* class are the 'relapsed patients'—that is, patients who, having received a certain amount of hospital care, have been prematurely discharged, and all the good which had been accomplished was lost. Many of these were hip-joint and spinal cases; patients, in other words, with tuberculous joint disease. Many of them can still be reclaimed and made much better with proper care.

"The *fourth* class were what I call 'the floaters'—that is, patients who go from clinic to clinic attracted by some new method or inspired by curiosity. This class was not a large one.

"It is most interesting to note the effect upon all these patients of Dr. Lorenz's visit, from the standpoint of the intense interest he excited among them. He became a sort of Messiah to them. They came with a great hope of cure or relief—a hope that could not always be fulfilled, for only a few of the thousands could be operated on by Dr. Lorenz. While those not selected for operation were disappointed, in one sense, many who were hopeless have been encouraged, even if they can not at present receive all that proper hospital treatment can provide. We all know that the hospitals are overcrowded, that many patients are upon the waiting lists. It all means that thousands must wait and suffer. And this is even more true of the country patient than of the city patient. Away in the rural districts, remote from any medical center, without hope of hospital care, with every resource exhausted, both pecuniarily and professionally, these country sufferers await some local Lorenz to excite their blunted interest and point out the road to relief."

Lorenz is gone, but, as Dr. Shaffer points out, the crippled host is still with us. What shall be done for them? Their numbers are too great for our present hospitals to deal with properly, and the necessity for the increase of facilities for treatment is plainly indicated. Dr. Shaffer concludes:

"Whatever may be the outcome of Dr. Lorenz's visit, two things which the visit has developed stand out prominently—we have many thousands of crippled and deformed children in our State, and the present facilities for their proper treatment are inadequate. With the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, the State Hospital could be enlarged and in this way we would be able to give these sufferers the relief to which, under the laws of humanity, they are entitled."

An English View of the American Face.—A writer in *Health* (London) is of the opinion that in no sense of the word is the American face distinctive and that there is nothing that will call it up in the mind from the world's group of Caucasian faces. He goes on to say:

"Yet this is not true of other white-skinned races. The English face, the Jew face, the Irish face, the Italian face, the Chinese face, the Japanese face, the French face, the Indian face, and even the negro face, all these have something about them which calls up a definite picture in one's mind. But the American face has no strong characteristic to differentiate it from other faces of superior races, tho it is peculiar in some ways. It is peculiar in its cosmopolitanism. It is in one sense a composite face. It is international, for here and there one may find the traces which suggest a relation to this, that, or the other face. It may be a line or a ligament bequeathed by an early English ancestry or something suggestive of Teutonic origin or a sharp suggestion of the Frenchman's face or the Irishman's or the Italian's or the Scotchman's. But when one must deal with the American abstractly one can scarcely call up the American face. Uncle Sam, with his striped trousers, his sharply-cut coat, his plug hat, his whiskers, and his bland, good-natured countenance, is a happy conception, yet he may never hope to portray the matchless and indescribable cosmopolitanism of the American face."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE contractor for the New York rapid transit subway recently stated," says *The Electrical Review*, "that owing to the great developments in electrical art, a generation of electricity is now only three years. This is a startling announcement and sets one to thinking. What becomes of all the old machinery and who pays for the new? How long will it be before a company can install a plant and feel assured that the machinery will not have to come out within a year or two? Does not this continual scrapping of machinery mean a loss somewhere?"

ATTENTION is called by Col. G. Espitalier, writing in *Le Génie Civil*, to a proposed plan to develop the possibilities of the aeroplane, which, he says, is generally admitted to possess greater scientific possibilities than any form of dirigible balloon. "If an aeroplane, constructed upon such scientific lines as the machines of Langley or of Maxim, were supported by a dirigible balloon, it might be altogether possible to obtain such a degree of experience in its manipulation as to allow the degree of support to be gradually diminished and finally withdrawn altogether. The operation would resemble the use of the inflated belt in swimming instruction, the belt being gradually deflated as the pupil gains proficiency."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON THE SMOOT CASE.

THE election of "Apostle" Reed Smoot, of the Mormon Church, to the United States Senate, evokes indignant comment from several of the church papers. There is already some talk of organizing a crusade against Mr. Smoot similar to that which resulted in the exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from Congress three years ago. Says the New York *Observer* (Presb.):

"The American people are not yet all that they ought to be intellectually or morally, but, at any rate, the rank and file of the people believe in common decency, and have no desire to see seated in the national legislature any man from any section who either practises polygamy or is a member of a church or system that defends that iniquity. Mr. Smoot is an avowed 'apostle' of Mormonism, he has been a Mormon missionary, and he is responsible for Mormon doctrine so far forth. The American people do not believe in Mormonism, considering it a pest and a menace to public morality and so to American institutions. The Republicans of Utah, by overriding the timely caution of President Roosevelt, who had the best of the American people behind him in that action, have affronted the whole nation and deserve severe censure.

"It now remains to agitate against the seating of Mr. Smoot when he appears at the door of the United States Senate. The women of America, including the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and other organizations, such as that so efficiently led by Mrs. Darwin James, are actively at work educating public opinion up to the point of resisting the encroachments of Mormonism masquerading under the cloak of an 'apostle' Smoot.

"Public morality is a sacred interest, not to be lightly trifled with. Mr. Smoot may not be himself a polygamist, but he has been in bad company, and, in the thought of many, will continue to be intimately associated with the Mormon system. It is useless to try to deal with Mormonism simply as a religious belief. Its known corruptions and depravities must be taken into account and resisted to the end. There is no room in the Senate of the United States for a Mormon Senator."

The Salt Lake Ministerial Association has adopted resolutions which declare that the attempt to elect Mr. Smoot is "an endeavor to force on the citizens of Utah a union of the church and the state" and "a menace to our civic and religious beliefs." The same resolutions declare further:

"The election of Apostle Reed Smoot to the United States Senate would virtually be the election of the will of the Mormon first presidency and twelve apostles to that body.

"As a consistent member of the Mormon apostolate, Apostle Smoot can not make an important move without getting permission or taking counsel of the quorum of Mormon high priesthood to which he belongs. By virtue of his apostolic vows he must act first as a Mormon apostle and second or third as a citizen of Utah and patriotic American."

To the New York *Independent* these arguments are not convincing. It says:

"It is very hard to see how a good argument can be made against giving Apostle Smoot a seat in the Senate if he should be elected. The main charge is that he recognizes in the church a higher power than the federal Government. So does every good man who has any religion. That argument has been used *ad nauseam* against Catholics. Fifty years ago William H. Seward was teaching our people to obey a 'higher law.'"

Similarly, the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) observes:

"Apostle Smoot will represent Utah in the Senate of the United States, in the face of vociferous ministerial opposition at home and abroad. The influence of the preacher body in politics is necessarily, and fortunately, small. It is rendered smaller than it might otherwise be by the absurd tendency of the brethren to project themselves hysterically into controversies without the slightest excuse of rime or reason. The trouble with most of this element is that in political affairs they overlook the fact that the constitutional prohibition of religious tests for public office applies to all citizens alike, and was not invented solely for the benefit of their own number. Smoot, the Mormon, provided he is otherwise eligible, is no less qualified before the law to a seat in the Senate, than if he was a Methodist or a Baptist or a Presbyterian or an atheist. A man's religious opinions and professions are not supposed to have anything to do with his political rights in this republic."

The New York *Outlook* takes the view that nothing less than an amendment to the Constitution will fit the case:

"The part which the Mormon hierarchy is taking in our national politics is disgraceful not only to Utah but to the nation; but the action which the nation ought to take to wipe out this disgrace is not to violate the principles of religious equality by excluding a Mormon from the Senate, but to assert the principles of civil equality by excluding polygamy from American soil. Before Utah was admitted to Statehood the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives reported unanimously in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy within the territory of the United States. The election of Apostle Smoot ought to be the signal for petitions demanding the passage of this amendment."

The New York *Christian Work and Evangelist* advocates even more drastic measures. It says: "The great, the colossal blunder was committed when Utah was admitted a State with its Mormonism. The only act we can see that is available is the disestablishment of Utah as a State and its relegation to a territorial condition. Why not move in that direction?"

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SCRIPTURES.

RECENT acts and expressions from high authorities in the Roman Catholic Church are giving a severe shock to the traditional charge of Protestants, that their great rival church is hostile to the free use of the Bible. The appointment of a papal commission for Bible study is an accomplished fact and this body is now at work. Recently the *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican, published a series of articles on the importance of Bible study, of which the following are the leading thoughts:

The reading of the Holy Scriptures is the best means for the support of the true and genuine apostolic office, and is entirely adapted to awaken in the people a truly Christian knowledge and conscience, which can then be perverted by nobody. What an inestimable blessing it would be if every Christian family would be assembled daily and read a chapter from the Gospels! In this way the divine language of the book, together with its sublime simplicity, would become common property; the image of Jesus Christ would become clearer and more deeply impressed on the hearts of the people; a thorough religious training would be imparted on all sides, and in this way the most dangerous results of ignorance and indifference would be removed. If it would only be made possible to have this constant and steady reading of the Scriptures introduced into many families, as is the case in a number of countries in Northern Europe, what an immense gain this would be for the church and the faithful!

The *Wartburg*, the new influential organ of the Protestant Bund of Germany, the chief opponent of the Roman Catholic Church in Central Europe, in commenting on these words says:

"We can scarcely believe our own eyes. Is it possible that the Vatican really holds up to its readers as examples of Bible readers and students the people of Northern Europe, *i.e.*, the Protestant nations? It really seems as tho the church authorities had determined to inaugurate a new policy with reference to the use of the Scriptures, both as an object of learned study and as a book of devotion and instruction for the people."

The *Osservatore* announces that the Vatican press has now in preparation a new Italian translation of the four gospels and of the Acts, which can be bought at the small price of one

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franc. A committee has been organized to see to the distribution of this popular edition, its duties being apparently those of a Bible society. Other Roman Catholic journals speak in the same tenor as the *Osservatore*. Among them is the *St. Elisabethblatt*, which says:

"It is now the common practise not to take as a personal matter the permission of the church authorities to read the Bible in a translation—study of the Scriptures in the original tongues was always permitted—but as general, *i.e.*, everybody is allowed to read the Word in a translation which has the approval of the church. It is very much to be desired that a version of this kind be found in every Roman Catholic family."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO RICHES SEPARATE MEN FROM GOD?

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., is, as is well known, the teacher of a Bible class affiliated with the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York. A few Sundays ago he attempted to grapple with the difficult problems presented by Christ's injunction to a young man of great possessions: "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come and follow me." Mr. Rockefeller, when asked to interpret this text, replied:

"I do not think we can accept the teaching to give up everything in a literal sense. Conditions are different. Nevertheless, we can conscientiously give up some things, and the question for each man to answer is, What can we give up in our life? I think we might find a solution by giving up those things that may tend to keep our thoughts from Christ and his work."

Mr. Rockefeller's observations have been given wide publicity by the press, and bring up once again for discussion the old question: Do great possessions separate men from Christ? The New York *American and Journal* moralizes as follows:

"Mr. Rockefeller says that we should part with what comes between us and Christ. He goes on to define his meaning by saying: 'If you have wealth and you love it better than you do Christ, then you should give it up.'

"It is very interesting and important to know, and we wish that Mr. Rockefeller would tell us, just what effect the possession of vast accumulations of money has upon the human heart and intellect.

"Does that fortune separate Mr. Rockefeller from sympathy with his fellows, from a clear sense of justice and of the rights of others? Does it prevent his seeing the world and his own responsibilities in their true proportions? Or, to use the interesting phraseology of his own son, does that great fortune 'come between him and Christ'? . . . .

"This newspaper is inclined to take rather an optimistic view of the situation, and this optimism is based on study of actual conditions.

"The very rich and prosperous man of olden times, as the Bible story tells us, had a way of putting an obnoxious husband in the front ranks where he would be killed, thus getting possession of his wife. Young Mr. Rockefeller, heir to a thousand millions, and on week-days a very active juggler of millions in Wall Street, devotes his evenings to the Young Men's Christian Association, and his Sundays to Sunday-school teaching. . . . .

"We are inclined to think that a very great fortune does make a man somewhat indifferent to the rights of others and to that extent indifferent to the teachings of Christ. But, on the other hand, modern public opinion is able to do very effectively in the way of restraining the powerful the work of restraint which in past times was achieved by the fear of everlasting torment."

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

His "favorite attitude while addressing his class" is thus portrayed by a New York *World* artist.

Several newspapers indulge in severe and ironical comment on Mr. Rockefeller's utterance. "The world does not need a Rockefeller," remarks the Detroit *Journal*, "to tell it what should be the opinion of Christian people everywhere as to the predatory progress from poverty to millions of the chief beneficiary of the oil monopoly of the country." The Baltimore *American* finds in Mr. Rockefeller's "placid and entirely self-satisfactory interpretation of the Scriptural story" simply a new illustration of the tendency of human nature to "believe that whatever is easiest for us to do is entirely justifiable." From these and similar criticisms the New York *Christian Herald* endeavors to defend Mr. Rockefeller:

"Sacred and secular history is full of instances of the splendid services rendered by men and women who consecrated their wealth and energies to the cause of religion and the uplifting of the human race. And in no single instance was the sincerity of their religious profession or their purity of purpose ever successfully assailed. The world is all the better for such characters, and they should receive its cordial welcome and cooperation, rather than its harsh and cynical abuse.

"Young Mr. Rockefeller has really nothing to fear from his present critics. They are not Christians, for they do not show the spirit of Christ. If they were Christians, they would encourage him in well-doing, and help rather than hinder him. They are merely cheap sensationalists. Let him not turn aside from his work, but rather labor to broaden and deepen it. . . . Bunyan's 'man with the muck-rake,' who was so completely engrossed with his work of accumulating dirt and straw that he could not see the shining One, who held above his head a rich prize to be had for the taking, was a type of the man who, neglecting all else, gives up soul and body to the gathering of wealth. Hard may be the struggle of the rich who desire to enter the kingdom; but the harder it is the greater is the victory."

Harper's Weekly comments:

"Upon the whole, his [Mr. Rockefeller's] discourse as reported, was pathetic, for he said quite what that other young man who had great possessions might have said to a Bible class in the synagog, after parting very sorrowful with Jesus. No one can read that plain story without a heartache, if he has a heart; it is awfully human; and no one, if he has a heart, can withhold a throb of compassion for the young man with great possessions who finds himself in like case to-day: who hears that call and longs to obey, but can not because of his great possessions. Then, as now, such a young man would have told the members of his class that 'the conditions of society' were different from those of a time when a person could

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give up his property for the sake of life everlasting. He would have made excuses, and said that those fishermen who had left their nets at Christ's call had certainly set a very noble example, 'and that the lesson to be derived is obedience to the words of Christ,' but you must first make sure whether he meant his words to be taken figuratively or literally. . . . . .

"Were these and other sayings of Christ too hard for human nature? It would really seem that they were; and the church is founded on the spirit of words whose letter killeth. It comes mercifully between the absolute love and the purity and righteousness and the trembling sinner who would like to obey, but does not want to, and offers him a compromise, a *modus vivendi,* which he can accept. Sometimes it does this in one way, and sometimes in another, according to its special creed, or his special need, and as the churches are several and by no means all of the same mind, there is hope for almost every sort of sinner. The church has tried to have the children of light do as wisely in their generation as the children of darkness, and it can not be said that is has not succeeded. If offers a compromise, a *modus vivendi;* but nobody contends that this is final. Perhaps we are really, tho unconsciously, waiting for the conditions to be changed, so that the precepts of Christ shall be practicable. In that time, whenever it comes, no young man having great possessions will be obliged to account for their retention, for there will be no such young man. Meanwhile, with Christ figuratively taken, Christianity gets on very well, while with Christ taken literally, it bristles with apparently insuperable difficulties."

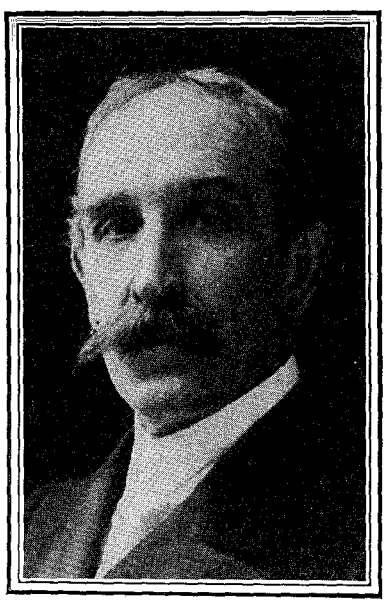
A CONTROVERSY OVER THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

REFERENCE was made in our pages last week to a conflict between the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and the evangelical Christians. An even more vital controversy, involving the very central facts of Christianity, was precipitated on Christmas Day by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, and has been raging ever since. During the course of his Christmas sermon in New York Dr. Savage declared:

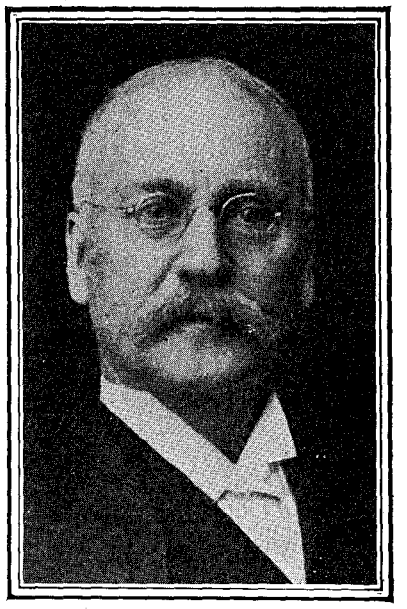
"There is no good reason in the New Testament, or in the early church history, for the belief that Jesus was God. I believe, and I assure you that all the best, the unbiased scholarship of the world is back of this statement, that Jesus was born in Nazareth, that his father was Joseph and his mother Mary, about the year 4 B.C. The month, the date of the month, nobody knows. There is not time now for me to explain how it happened that the 25th of December was decided upon, but it was decided upon after much controversy and was not generally accepted throughout the church until some time in the fourth century.

"I believe that Jesus was man; I believe in the divinity of man; I believe in the humanity of God; I do not believe that there is any gulf of separation between the divine nature and ours that needs to be bridged by any unnatural and stupendous miracle. The doctrine of the deity of Jesus is part of a scheme the characteristics of which are pessimism, disaster, despair. It is part of a scheme of theology that begins with the Fall of Man, the curse of God, and ends in the eternal loss and wo of the immense majority of the race.

"Why should we go back and burden ourselves with the discredited horrors of the ages of the world's ignorance and barbarism? We know now—it is no question of dogmatic statement—that there has never been any fall of man, and that there is no need in the nature of things for any such thing as the coming of God into the world by unnatural methods to deliver man from a condition which does not exist."



THE REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE, D.D.,
Of the Church of the Messiah, New York.



THE REV. D. J. BURRELL, D.D.,
Of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York.

They are combatants in a spirited theological controversy.

These sentiments, which are, of course, in harmony with the tenets of the Unitarian Church, were reported in the New York *Sun,* and have evoked quite a flood of correspondence from readers of that newspaper. Arguments are freely made on both sides of the questions at issue, and the participants in the controversy include a Roman Catholic priest and two Baptist clergymen. One of the most forcible opponents of Dr. Savage's position writes as follows:

"Looking at the subject coldly, the arguments of Dr. Savage would seem to me to call for a new trial for Jesus Christ.

"There is no use evading the question. Jesus was crucified on the specific charge that he was an impostor. He was guilty, or not guilty. Before the court of Pilate the people said, 'We have a law, and according to the law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God.' Before the court of Caiphas, the high priest, the question was put to him directly, 'I adjure thee by the living God, that thou tell us if thou be the Christ the Son of God.' And Jesus said, 'I am. And you shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of the power of God, and coming with the clouds of heaven.'

"Jesus is God, the light of the world, or a loathsome liar. The Jews have ever since regarded him as an impostor, the Christians adore him as God incarnate. If the Jews are right, Dr. Savage is wrong, and the Christians also are wrong. It is not only interesting, it is fascinating, to study every incident of the passion of Jesus, in the light of the cross as well as in the light of exact science."

Dr. Savage has written several letters to *The Sun* in defense of his views. In one of these he challenges scholarly contradiction of his statements (1) that "Jesus nowhere claims to be God, and no person in the New Testament, whose name is known, makes any such claim on his behalf"; and (2) that "there is no text in the New Testament which is authentic and whose authorship we know, which can be properly interpreted as teaching that Jesus is God." This challenge was promptly accepted by Father Lambert, the editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal,* who devotes two lengthy editorial articles to a rebuttal of Dr. Savage's arguments. A writer in *The Sun* declares:

"In answer to Dr. Savage's double challenge . . . I venture to send herewith straight to his head and heart two small pebbles chosen from the Gospel, evidences of the Truth he flouts:

"First—The testimony of Jesus himself: 'I and my Father are one.'—John iv. xxvi.

"Second—The testimony of St. Paul: 'Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God.'—Philippians ii. 6."

This controversy has overleaped the bounds of the newspaper in which it was started and become the subject of pulpit discourses. On a recent Sunday, the Rev. Dr. David James

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Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, referred to Dr. Savage in the following very uncomplimentary terms (as reported in the New York *American and Journal*):

"If any man denies the divinity of Jesus Christ, he is Antichrist, and the doctrine he teaches is Antichrist.

"No heresy ever dies. The denial of the divinity of Christ was taught by the agnostics, and, since their day, by many other heretics under many different names.

"John pronounces this denial of Christ's divinity a lie, and for the man who denies he has another word—John calls him a liar. The reason he denounces this heresy is that it strikes at the very root of Christianity. You find me a man who denies the divinity of Christ, and you will find a man who denies every one of the fundamental truths of the Christian religion."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, the well-known Unitarian minister of New York, has also taken part in the discussion, contending for the more radical interpretation of Christian doctrine.

The Sun editorially sums up the purport of the whole controversy in these words:

"The discussion as to the historic Jesus, at this time pushed into prominence, is a natural consequence of the unsettling of religious belief which comes inevitably from a scientific examination of the narratives of the Bible: from the critical analysis of the Christian evidence which has been introduced at this period. If the Bible is not accepted dogmatically as the word of God, and therefore unquestionable; if its accounts of the dealings of God with man; if its solution of the problem of existence, its miracles and its narration of events, even tho contradictory of natural possibility, are not believed in, simply because they are in the Bible, the whole structure of Christian theology falls to the ground. Whether the historic Jesus asserted or denied his supernatural origin and birth does not matter. Even if Dr. Savage admitted that the Gospels attributed divinity to Jesus he would reject it, all the same. He denies their infallibility, even their authenticity and credibility as historical documents of authoritative value. To discover infallibility, he might argue, requries infallibility in the discoverer, and he knows no such power in man or in any assemblage of men. To him, a dogma is nothing more than a human opinion. With those who start out with belief in the supernatural authority of dogma as an inspiration of the Holy Ghost, he can have no argument and they none with him. The two sides can only affirm and deny, without convincing.

"The great question now agitating the Christian world is not as to the historic Jesus, whether the Gospels ascribe to him divinity, or agree or disagree in regard to his character, but whether the Gospels themselves are to be treated as historically indisputable, because supernaturally infallible, or are to be viewed as merely human documents of doubtful authorship and, chiefly, of no original historical authority."

MARK TWAIN AND MRS. EDDY.

MARK TWAIN'S recent article on Christian Science in the *North American Review* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 27) has come to the attention of Mrs. Eddy, and she has made a public statement dealing with some of its features. It will be recalled that Mark Twain asked in that article: "How long do you think it will be before it is claimed that Mrs. Eddy is a Redeemer, a Christ, and Christ's equal? Already her army of disciples speak of her reverently as 'Our Mother.' How long will it be before they place her on the steps of the throne beside the Virgin?" To this Mrs. Eddy replies (as reported in the New York *Herald*):

"It is a fact, well understood, that I begged the students who first gave me the endearing appellative 'mother' not to name me thus. But without my consent that word spread like wildfire. I still must think the name is not applicable to me: I stand in relation to this century as a Christian discoverer, founder, and leader. I regard self-deification as blasphemous; I may be more loved, but I am less lauded, pampered, provided for, and cheered, than others before me—and wherefore? Because Christian Science is not yet popular, and I refuse adulation.

"My first visit to the Mother Church after it was built and dedicated pleased me, and the situation was satisfactory. The dear members wanted to greet me with escort and the ringing of bells, but I declined, and went alone in my carriage to the church, entered it, and knelt in thanks upon the steps of its altar. There the foresplendor of the beginnings of truth fell mysteriously upon my spirit. I believe in one Christ, teach one Christ, know of but one Christ. I believe in but one incarnation, one Mother Mary, and know I am not that one, and never claimed to be. It suffices me to learn the science of the Scriptures relative to this subject.

"I have not the inspiration or aspiration to be a first or second Virgin-Mother—her duplicate, antecedent, or subsequent. What I am remains to be proved by the good I do. We need much humility, wisdom, and love to perform the functions of foreshadowing and foretasting heaven within us. This glory is molten in the furnace of affliction."

The article which elicits this statement is one of a series of three written by Mark Twain in Europe in 1899. The second of the series, which appears in the January issue of *The North American Review*, opens as follows:

"We consciously declare that Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, was foretold, *as well as its author*, Mary Baker Eddy, in Revelation x. She is the 'mighty angel,' or God's highest thought to this age (verse 1), giving us the spiritual interpretation of the Bible in the 'little book *open*' (verse 2). Thus we prove that Christian Science is the second coming of Christ—Truth—Spirit.—*Lecture by* DR. GEORGE TOMKINS, D.D., C.S.

"There you have it in plain speech. She is the mighty angel; she is the divinely and officially sent bearer of God's highest thought. For the present, she *brings* the Second Advent. We must expect that before she has been in her grave fifty years she will be regarded by her following as having been *herself* the Second Advent. She is already worshiped, and we must expect this feeling to spread, territorially, and also to deepen in intensity.

"Particularly after her death; for then, as any one can foresee, Eddy-worship will be taught in the Sunday-schools and pulpits of the cult. Already whatever she puts her trade-mark on, tho it be only a memorial-spoon, is holy and is eagerly and passionately and gratefully bought by the disciple, and becomes a fetish in his house. I say bought, for the Boston Christian Science Trust gives nothing away; everything it has is for sale. And the terms are cash; and not only cash, but cash in advance. Its god is Mrs. Eddy first, then the Dollar. Not a spiritual Dollar, but a real one. From end to end of the Christian-Science literature not a single (material) thing in the world is conceded to be real, except the dollar."

It is a "reasonably safe guess," continues Mark Twain, "that in America in 1910 there will be 10,000,000 Christian Scientists, and 3,000,000 in Great Britain; that these figures will be trebled in 1920; that in America in 1910 the Christian Scientists will be a political force, in 1920 politically formidable, and in 1930 the governing power in the republic—to remain that, permanently." We quote further:

"And I think it a reasonable guess that the Trust (which is already in our day pretty brusque in its ways) will then be the most insolent and unscrupulous and tyrannical politico-religious master that has dominated a people since the palmy days of the Inquisition. And a stronger master than the strongest of bygone times, because this one will have a financial strength not dreamed of by any predecessor; as effective a concentration of irresponsible power as any predecessor has had; in the railway, the telegraph, and the subsidized newspaper, better facilities for watching and managing his empire than any predecessor has had; and, after a generation or two, he will probably divide Christendom with the Catholic Church.

"The Roman Church has a perfect organization, and it has an effective centralization of power—but not of its cash. Its multitude of bishops are rich, but their riches remain in large measure in their own hands. They collect from 200,000,000 of people, but they keep the bulk of the result at home. The Boston pope of by and by will draw his dollar-a-head capitation-tax from 300,000,000 of the human race, and the Annex and the rest of his book-shop stock will fetch in double as much more; and his metaphysical colleges, the annual pilgrimage to Mrs. Eddy's tomb, from all over the world—admission, the Christian-Science dollar (payable in advance)—purchases of consecrated glass beads, candles, memorial spoons, aureoled chromo-portraits and bogus autographs of Mrs. Eddy; cash offerings at her shrine—no crutches of cured cripples received, and no imitations of miraculously restored broken legs and necks allowed to be hung up except when made out of the Holy Metal and proved by fire-assay; cash for miracles worked at the tomb: these money-sources, with a thousand to be yet invented and ambushed upon the devotee, will bring the annual increment well up above a billion. . . . . .

"I think the trust will be handed down like the other Papacy, and will always know how to handle its limitless cash. It will press the button; the zeal, the energy, the sincerity, the enthusiasm of its countless vassals will do the rest."

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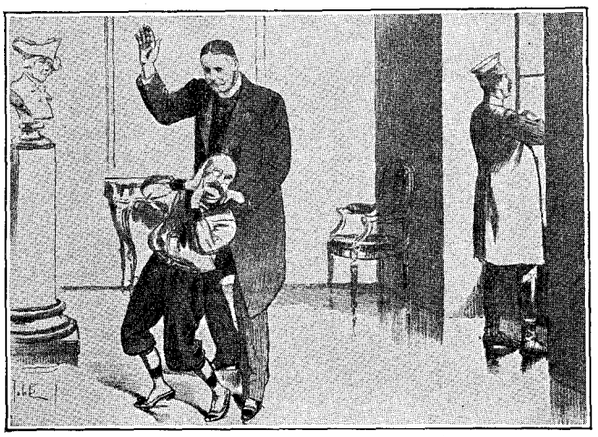
FOREIGN TOPICS.

KEY TO EMPEROR WILLIAM'S DIPLOMACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE great aim of Emperor William's diplomacy, so far as it relates to the United States, is to prevent an Anglo-American understanding. This is the conclusion arrived at by the Social-Democratic organ *Vorwärts* (Berlin), which has long studied imperial foreign policy. "Anglo-American friendliness," it observes, "has been very evident since the Spanish-American war, when Great Britain showed a benevolent neutrality as regarded the United States." This aim of preventing an Anglo-American understanding, proceeds the same paper, is difficult; but the Russian Ambassador in Washington has orders to help the policy of William II. "But the weakness of German diplomacy is twofold. First, it can not grasp the fact that international policy, like domestic policy, must in the last resort be



WILLIAM II. AND HIS AMBASSADOR.

VON BULOW: "Let me say to you privately, Von Holleben, that I administer the blows but the Emperor should receive them."

—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

dependent upon economic policy. Secondly, German diplomacy assumes that it is possible to sit upon two stools at the same time, a feat that calls for the nicest balancing":

"The United States regards itself as the heir of the British empire. This fact will have to be faced. The heritage is a vast one. Cecil Rhodes, who understood material things, said, in his last speech at Kimberley, that the British flag is the biggest commercial asset in the world. The United States will not, consequently, let this asset go to waste. A pilgrimage of all the German princes to New York would never alter that fact. From the moment it became manifest that Great Britain was on the decline, leading American statesmen would change their attitude toward her. All phrases regarding Anglo-Saxonism have a hollow sound. The rich heritage is the main thing. What do the revelations of German ambassadors, trips of royal brothers, or songs of praise amount to in comparison with such vast interests? They are laughed at, a fact which has been proved too much in the past year. It is superfluous to observe that von Holleben, with his complaints against Pauncefote, was guilty of intrigue. But the German Ambassador was right. Yet what is the result? He had to leave Washington. Moreover, the anti-English policy of the German embassy in Washington fills the Americans with the suspicion that Germany wants to rob them of their heritage."

Therefore, we are further assured, if Germany wants to be met with cordiality at Washington she must charge her Ambassador there to assume a friendly attitude toward Great Britain, or at any rate tell him to confine himself strictly to German interests. But this is not a very easy course to pursue, in view of the complexity of world-politics. However, the only policy for Germany as well as for the United States is one of friendliness to Great Britain, because diplomacy nowadays is a mere hanger-on of material interests. It is susceptible of easy demonstration that Mr. Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, bases his whole foreign policy upon a study of the world's industrialism. Germany must do likewise. Thus far *Vorwärts*. But another theory is advanced by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). This paper says it is a gross slander to insinuate that Emperor William seeks, or has ever sought, to sow dissension between Great Britain and the United States. "The Emperor has never concealed his friendliness for Great Britain. The desire for closer relations with both Great Britain and the United States is greater in him than the desire for any discord between the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers." German interests require such a policy and the Emperor is well aware of it. The *Nation* (Berlin) shares this view, but says that "unfortunately it can not be disputed that in the United States as well as in Great Britain powerful interests are at work to cast suspicion upon German diplomacy." The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* even expects trouble for Germany's new diplomatic representative in the United States in view of the complications that will beset him. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) refers to the immense importance now attached by Emperor William's Government to the post of its diplomatic representative in Washington:

"Prior to the entry of the United States into the arena of world-politics, the task of Germany's diplomatic representative in Washington was an easy one. Speaking generally, he had only to preserve the mutual friendliness of both Powers and to adjust trifling misunderstandings that grew out of the military obligations of naturalized American citizens of German birth. . . . To-day the embassy in Washington is among the most important of diplomatic posts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHERE FRANCE MAY FAIL.

THE colonial empire of France is magnificent, but it is a failure, in the opinion of many authoritative exponents of French opinion. The building of a colonial empire, these authorities contend, is a task foreign to the national genius. Many and gloomy are the prophecies of those who find their cue in this idea. According to the *Journal d'Outre-Mer* (Paris), semi-official organ of the colonies, it requires a great amount of courage to "expose the numerous ulcers" which menace the life of the French colonial empire. Senator Louis Pauliat, chairman of the commission on the colonial budget, gives in the organ just quoted a gloomy impression of the expense outlook:

"The appropriations amounted in 1885 to 34,720,000 francs [about $6,944,000], to which sum must be added 7,844,000 francs [about $1,568,800] for supplementary appropriations. By the way, these supplementary appropriations voted by parliament always turn out to be insufficient, altho the colonies themselves are required to pay expenses as much as possible. In 1900, for instance, the amount advanced by the colonies reached a total of 129,928,000 francs [about $25,985,600]."

What advantage, it may well be asked, is France deriving from her colonies? says the *Journal d'Outre-Mer*, which cites statistics of a disconcerting nature by way of reply, and proceeds:

"The commerce of France with her colonies amounts to 313,000,000 francs [about $62,600,000]. This is absolutely inadequate, compared with the colonial trade of Great Britain. That nation expends but 62,000,000 francs [about $12,400,000] annually upon her colonies, whereas she transacts with them 5,356,888,000 francs [about $1,071,377,600] worth of business."

Nor is this the only unpleasing aspect of the matter. Senator Pauliat complains that during the past six years France sent no more than 4,000 emigrants to her colonies. Furthermore, he is unable to ascertain the number of Frenchmen now living in

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these colonies. "We know," he says, "the total number of Europeans, but the Government has deemed it unnecessary to tell us the total number of French settlers. And the matter is doubtless of no great importance, for the French settlers are so few. Undoubtedly the colonial empire of France is not very flourishing":

"Must we conclude from all this that France made a gigantic blunder in undertaking to build up her colonial empire twenty years ago? In other words, did we waste our energy in a futile effort? Let us not think so. This work undertaken by the third republic should constitute a monument to her everlasting glory."

Senator Pauliat himself is of opinion that France should buy from her colonies the 1,200,000,000 francs [about $240,000,000] worth of colonial products she consumes yearly. He also advocates a system of self-government similar to that of Great Britain. But he acknowledges that France has done everything of which she is capable to succeed in her colonial enterprises. "When France began to carve out her colonial empire twenty years ago, she went at it with a will":

"Her only idea then was to conquer territories as quickly as possible, so as not to be left behind by the other Powers. She organized merely a temporary administration. To-day the fever of colonial conquest is over and it is time to reorganize on a serious basis."

What the French colonies need above all else is to be protected "from foes within and without," observes the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* (Paris). It urges the somewhat reactionary view that the military power of the republic in the colonies should be built up before anything else is attended to. Native regiments should be recruited to their utmost possible strength, and the presence of the soldiery in large numbers will constitute a bulwark of the power and authority of the home Government. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICAL UPHEAVAL IN TURKEY.

THERE is a new Grand Vizier in Turkey—Ferid Pasha. The Sultan's relations with his former adviser grew strained, as the two could not agree as to the best means of delaying the Macedonian and other crises. Ferid Pasha was president of the Macedonian reforms commission at the time of his appointment as Grand Vizier. The Sultan's choice has made the best possible impression, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). It shows the Turkish ruler's good faith that he has chosen an experienced and capable official to advise him at a time when crises compass the Porte about. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) attributes far-reaching views and plans to the Grand Vizier, who is an orthodox Mohammedan, aged about fifty. His rise to power has been rapid, his mind is brilliant, and his gifts of a character to make him the wonder of Europe when it knows him better:

"He has had the advantage of an education along European lines, is master of the French language, and favors reforms when they are practical. He first attracted the Sultan's attention when filling the post of governor of Konia, where he evinced capacity, promptitude, and devotion to duty. He was raised to the rank of Vizier before quitting his post in Asia Minor. Next he was summoned to Constantinople and placed at the head of the commission in charge of Macedonian reforms. His promotion to the post of Grand Vizier demonstrates the Sultan's sincerity in correcting abuses in his European dominions."

Liberal as the new Grand Vizier is, he dislikes Christians, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna). This paper attributes to him love of neither reform nor corruption. He will do exactly what the Sultan tells him to do, but he owes his appointment to Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, who arranged the whole matter during his recent tour of the Balkans. Many press comments indicate that the evils of Turkish government in Europe will grow worse before they grow better. The new Grand Vizier, we are told, could not cope with these evils if he wanted to. *The Quarterly Review* (London) thus refers to the chief embarrassment of the statesman in Turkey:

"Since the accession of the present Sultan—an abler and more active, but also a more timid and suspicious man than his last two predecessors—a new element has come into the Government, that of espionage and secret denunciation. Not only Constantinople, but other important cities are full of spies who surround all high officials and all persons of note, watching their actions, and prepared to report or to pervert their words. Nobody is safe; everybody moves in an atmosphere of fear and distrust. The spy, to justify his existence and earn his pay, is obliged to invent if he has nothing real to send to his employer. Innocence is no protection. Silence and caution may themselves expose a man to suspicion. These things recur from time to time under despotic governments. The account which Procopius gives of the spy-system at Constantinople during the sixth century suits very well the phenomena of Constantinople to-day."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VENEZUELA PERIL OF THE BALFOUR MINISTRY.

IT is the general opinion in England that the Venezuelan complication narrowly missed assuming a phase that would have led to the fall of the Balfour ministry. The union of forces with Germany has proved unpopular to an extent positively amazing to the Government. An important by-election went against the ministry solely because, as the London *Spectator* insists, Mr. Balfour allowed himself to fall a victim to German wiles. The Premier is entreated to learn a lesson from the experience. As the English weekly puts it:

"For ourselves, and writing as persons whose business it is to study and understand, tho not to follow, public opinion, we can say with perfect sincerity that we have never known a more genuine and more spontaneous feeling of protest aroused among members of a party by the blundering of their leaders. They simply will not follow those leaders in the matter of the German alliance. It is hopeless to wait for such a feeling to blow over. It will merely become more intense and more resolute through waiting. The only wise course is for the Government to show that they are doing their best to get as quickly as possible out of the quagmire into which they have so heedlessly walked."

It has been unanimously agreed in England until lately that the Balfour ministry was lured into a sort of Venezuela trap by the German Emperor. But this notion has been upset by an article in *The Empire Review* (London), a pro-German organ, which asserts that the Balfour ministry actually proposed the Venezuelan adventure to Berlin. This "revelation" is not yet generally credited. *The National Review* (London) inclines to make a scapegoat of Lord Lansdowne, who is now in charge of the British Foreign Office. The anti-German magazine utters this warning:

"No Government will be able permanently to retain power in this country which deliberately persists in an Anglo-German policy. Europe may, however, take some time to realize this, and in the interval much mischief may be done. The Kaiser scores heavily for the time being by suddenly appearing before Europe with England once more in tow. Up goes the price of Germany, both with her partners of the Triple Alliance and her opponents of the Dual Alliance. Our position is of course correspondingly lowered, but all students of German policy—of whom there are unfortunately none in the Balfour cabinet—are aware that there is no object so steadily, relentlessly, and thoroughly pursued by the Berlin Government than the world-wide depreciation of Great Britain. The Kaiser is even more active in carrying on the campaign of detraction than Prince Bismarck who inaugurated it. Never was the German press under stricter official

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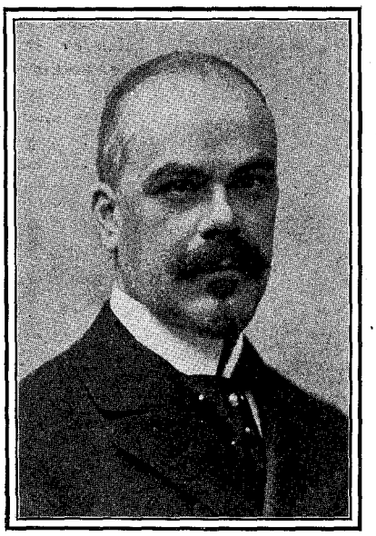
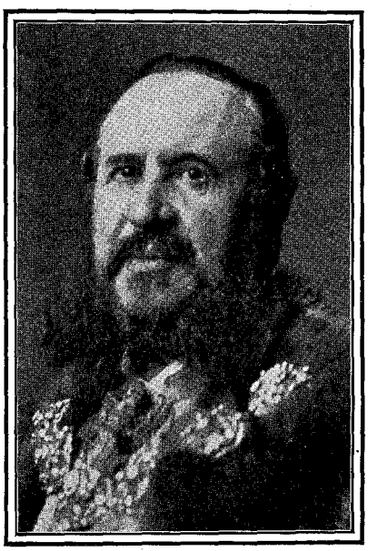
control than during the last few years, and never was it more rancorous, while every German embassy has become a center of Anglophobia, and we may judge from the speches of Count von Bülow, the imperial Chancellor, whom the Emperor has lately desired to make a prince, as to whether this attitude is displeasing to his Majesty."

Even the stanch newspaper supporters of the Balfour ministry are warning it of the serious risk it runs in continuing the partnership with Germany in Venezuela. *The St. James's Gazette* (London), for instance, has received a shock in consequence of Germany's pointed refusal to associate herself with Great Britain in the Dardanelles:

"Experience of Bismarckian methods, which still govern German diplomacy, forbids us to be amazed at German disloyalty to allies; while we have no reason to be disquieted by any policy which the Government of William II. may think it expedient in the interests of the German empire to pursue in the near East so long as no step is taken that could be construed as positively unfriendly or menacing to British interests. But if not disquieting and amazing, the action of Germany in promptly and emphatically dissociating herself from Great Britain in this matter at a moment when our navy is at her disposal in another hemisphere, is at least instructive."



DR. VON KÖRBER.



MR. SZELL.

Who find it hard to agree on matters of general importance to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Mr. Balfour is considered by many observers to owe his country a personal explanation of his course in the matter of Venezuela. No one dreams of accusing him of bad faith, but at the same time certain statements of his totally misled public opinion in Great Britain. Sir Wemyss Reid, in the course of an able review of the whole situation, takes this view. He says in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London):

"Upon one point we are entitled to an explanation from the Prime Minister. Speaking at the Guildhall banquet, he told his audience not only that no disturbance of the peace was in his opinion possible, but that all the statements which had been circulated in the press as to some bargain concluded between our Government and the German Emperor during the stay of the latter at Sandringham were sheer inventions. Yet at that very moment we were on the point of taking war-like measures against Venezuela, and an agreement had been arrived at between Lord Lansdowne and the German Ambassador, under which we had placed the British fleet under certain conditions at the disposal of the Emperor. This agreement was made at the very time when the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, and the German Ambassador were members of one or other of the house-parties at Sandringham. It would be interesting to know how Mr. Balfour reconciles the actual facts as they have now come to light with his speech at the Guildhall. It is not surprising that men of all parties should have received a shock, and that their confidence in the Prime Minister's accuracy should have been disturbed."

The folly of the Balfour ministry merits a sharp rebuke, asserts *The Daily Chronicle* (London), while *The Daily Telegraph* (London) points out that British opinion is thoroughly aroused and will approve of any measure calculated to impress upon the ministry the magnitude of the blunder it has committed. The net result of the Venezuela business, therefore, has been to weaken Mr. Balfour's hold upon the confidence of the country.

MR. SZELL AND DR. VON KÖRBER.

MR. SZELL is Prime Minister of Hungary and Dr. von Körber is Prime Minister of Austria. These two statesmen are in a chronic state of negotiation with each other regarding matters of general importance to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. They are seldom able to agree. The result is an inflamed state of public opinion. When affairs are at their worst, the Emperor Francis Joseph intervenes, and the influence of his splendid personality has thus averted crisis after crisis. Austria-Hungary has again emerged from one of these periodical political agonies. As usual, it was due to the everlasting *Ausgleich*, of which, by the way, the London *Times* has given this editorial definition:

"There is an ambiguity about the use of the word *Ausgleich* which should be cleared up. It is sometimes, and quite properly, applied to the constitutional compromise of 1867–68 which forms the permanent political basis on which the Dual Monarchy stands. But, while the strictly political arrangements relating to the dynasty, the army and navy, foreign relations and the control of 'common affairs' by the delegations are unalterable, the commercial and financial relations between Austria and Hungary are subject to revision from time to time. It is this part of the original *Ausgleich* that has been lately in question."

Mr. Szell and Dr. von Körber now announce—what they have announced heretofore—that the *Ausgleich* is concluded. This time it is to stay concluded. So says the London organ just quoted, altho it admits that both Mr. Szell and Dr. von Körber must face formidable opposition in their respective parliaments. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) makes no concealment of its amazement at the sudden agreement of the two premiers, an agreement which may meet the fate of their previous agreements:

"Everybody thought the affair hopeless. An official communication had already announced a rupture of the negotiations. At a final interview, however, the two ministers agreed somewhat hastily, which has caused some surprise. It is evidently to the personal intervention of the Emperor-King that this final harmony is due. During the months in which the two premiers have been negotiating they certainly exhausted every possible and impossible argument to make their views prevail. The final concessions could not have seemed to them compatible with the interests they are charged to defend, since rather than consent to them they were willing to abandon the matter and give up the customs union between the two states. Francis Joseph must have precipitated matters and brought the discussion back to the question of principle. The two premiers ended by yielding in order not to create serious difficulties for the aged sovereign. It was a success no doubt, but from every point of view a mediocre success."

In the course of the long negotiations the conflict of Austrian

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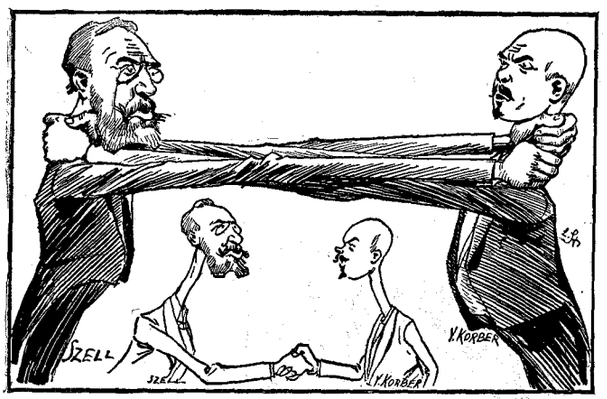
interests with Hungarian interests was very apparent, and separatism has found new arguments. This fact has been dwelt upon at Budapest, where Mr. Szell has been accused of sacrificing Hungary's economic interests. This separatism can not but develop. Hungary is a power in the ascendant, whereas Austria is threatened more and more with decadence. Yet in the union of the two states it is Austria that has hitherto played the leading part and exercised a proponderating influence. Hungary is now disputing this supremacy. Hence the antagonism,



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AUSGLEICH.
At last they can congratulate each other.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

which is found in men most disposed to maintain the present order for the sake of protecting the rights of the common sovereign of both countries. So far the Brussels paper. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) praises the course of Mr. von Szell and denounces "Austrian politicians" in general, saying:

"Perhaps Austria must undergo the ordeal of separation before she learns to appreciate the blessings of union. Such is the peculiarity of Austrian politicians. They underrate the value of what they possess only to long eagerly afterward for what they lightly discarded."

Dr. von Körber, the Austrian premier, is warmly defended by the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna). It was very hard for him, we are told, not to yield to Hungary on every point. He was withheld from doing so only by a sense of duty. "Hungary was always a nation that clung to the right and which cherished right above all things. She will in the long run not deny recognition to the right of Austria."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUPREMACY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

FEW things in the foreign press are more significant than the attention it bestows upon the increase in the United States navy. Elaborate calculations are made of the probable naval strength of the great republic in 1910, in 1915, and in 1920. Comparisons are made with the German navy, suggestive facts being brought out, and in not a few cases sensational inferences being drawn. But there has recently appeared a protest against this sort of thing in the *Petit Journal* (Paris). The French paper says the personal element is too much neglected. After all it is not the ship but the man who handles it that counts. Admiral Dewey is referred to as the type of naval commander who might be expected to win victory and supremacy for his country on the high seas, regardless of odds. Moreover:

"When a nation is lucky enough to possess a chief military officer who can handle his fleets with skill, it has the secret with which to attain success. When a conflict occurs between two naval organizations, the triumph is not doubtful; it is on the side of the admiral who has pushed to the extreme limit the tactical instruction of his squadrons, from which he can then expect the maximum of results."

The Austro-Italian conflict is instanced by this authority as a case in point. The Austrians gained the victory over their foes with no very great expenditure of strenuous energy. To quote once more:

"In 1866 Austria, numerically weak on the seas, subdued without great effort the superior fleet of Italy, because Tegethoff knew his fighting instruments and made a marvelous use of them. The same thing is true of Dewey and Sampson regarding their overwhelming victories of Manila and Santiago."

This is apparently the opinion of President Roosevelt, asserts the *Petit Journal*, which sums up his views as follows:

"A good navy is not created in a day. It requires years to drill the crews, and the captains under Dewey could not have obeyed his instructions to the letter if the men in control of the machinery and those at the guns had not been trained during many years. It requires a hero, however, to lead the men. Dewey had carefully prepared his plans while in command of the Asiatic squadron. Therefore there was no delay or hesitation at Manila. There was nothing to indicate that the submarine mines were or were not likely to be exploded; but Dewey, notwithstanding his circumspection, did not show a particle of fear. The great secret of Dewey's success, however, was 'his moral superiority' over the material advantages of the Spanish commander."

Supremacy on the high seas has been discussed with reference to France by the Russian papers. They return again and again to the subject, and they appear to have received orders to combat the theory that personality is everything and ships and guns are nothing. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) even warns the French against entertaining delusions on the subject:

"The great Franco-Russian alliance was created by the will of Alexander III. In his estimation Russia did not need France on land, but on sea. Alexander III., the great reformer of Russia, said: 'A potentate who has only an army or a fleet has only one arm; the one who has an army and a fleet has two arms.' The French fleet was the only one in the world which could not be compelled to remain locked up in ports in case of a war with Great Britain—the only one, in fact, which could cope on the high seas with the British fleets. The French and Russian navies could together dispute the supremacy of the seas with Great Britain. France has received many advantages from her alliance with Russia. She should not forget, however, that her fleet must be maintained on a footing of expansion. We are ready to shed torrents of Russian blood for the defense of France on land provided only we can rely upon her fleet."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ANTI-GERMAN POETRY.—The forcible lines in which Rudyard Kipling characterized the present Anglo-German combination are referred to by *The Saturday Review* (London) as "ill-mannered doggerel."

THE REPUBLICANS OF SPAIN.—The feeling against monarchy in the kingdom of Alphonso XIII. grows intense, according to the *Pueblo* (Valencia), an organ of Spanish democracy. It attacks the dynasty with all the freedom permitted by the press laws and predicts that the masses will organize a government on the American model for the Iberian peninsula.

NO CATACLYSM COMING.—Herbert Spencer was bold enough lately to predict that a great social revolution is impending in the United States. An article in *The New Liberal Review* (London) examines the arguments favorable to this notion. The conclusion reached is that Herbert Spencer errs grievously and that no cataclysm need be anticipated in the United States.

GRANT ON SOUTH AMERICA.—Sir Richard Temple, Bart., once had a conversation with Gen. U. S. Grant regarding the South American republics. The English publicist gives the details in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin). The talk turned on the practicability of having the Spanish-American republics refer their numerous disputes to a court of arbitration. "But who is to compose the court?" asked Sir Richard, who had in mind disputes to which only South American republics were parties. "Would you have a tribunal appointed by England and America?" To this General Grant replied "Scarcely," whereupon the Englishman inquired: "Who shall decide?" "The United States," answered the general.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ENGLISH HEROINES OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

THE SUCCESS OF MARK WYNGATE. By Una L. Silberrad. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 320 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is not uninteresting to the lover of cause and effect to turn from the pictures which English writers gave us of Englishwomen in the middle of the last century to the pictures which Englishwomen to-day are painting of themselves. Formerly, we had as antitheses Blanche Amory and Laura Pendennis; Dora Copperfield and Agnes Copperfield; and all the women, foolish, selfish, wise, or lovable, were overshadowed by conventions of what was right and proper for the British female.

That was an age when propriety stalked unchecked in every street, when the odor of sanctity smelled to heaven, and when rules of conduct and etiquette became so rigid that they seemed likely to endure forever. And just about that time the daughters revolted. Conservatism had gone one step too far. Those who choose can see the reflections of that revolt in a score of the novels published in the last ten years. The heroine is no longer a commonplace person. She is different from everybody else, she has ideals, she is an odd creature, and ten to one she scandalizes the community in which she lives. This heroine, whether her name is Salesia in "Spindle and Plow," or whether she is a Heavenly Twin, or Judith in "The Success of Mark Wyngate," is intended by her author to be a very fine person. She is described with a nervous fervor that in this more hustling and less serious country seems somewhat humorous. No ray of humor gladdens the countenances of either the heroines of these tales or their creators. They are serious about themselves and their own superiority, as well as about the serious business of life. They have only just begun to try their wings and have not learned to take flying as a matter of course. Judith is an attractive person for all her lack of humor, and the book of which she is the heroine is a good story with a good deal of clever character-drawing in it; some rather new situations and some graphic descriptions of the way the London "bachelor girls" live. After reading it, one feels that for real emancipation and the real bachelor girl one must go to England. They have gone to work there about being free and being bachelors with such earnestness and thoroughness that they have succeeded. While American girls who have always had all the liberty they cared to take have only played at the game, the English have made a cult of it, and this book gives an admirable picture of that phase of life.

UNA L. SILBERRAD.

A DESPISED VIRTUE.

THE LADY POVERTY. Translated and edited by Montgomery Carmichael. Cloth, 4¼ x 6¾ in., 209 pp. Price, $1.75 net. Tennant & Ward.

A LITTLE book on a despised virtue! The cynical observer of the times, especially as differentiated by New York city, can but regard this small volume with a wan smile. Is it not an engaging contrast of "high lights" to picture the president of an American railroad whose "understanding" of a deal by which his road disbursed $50,000,000 for the acquisition of another road was thus expressed by himself: "We were buying this stock from J. P. Morgan & Co., just as you would go into a confectioner's shop and buy a pound of candy, and when it was wrapped up and delivered to us we would pay for it, and that was all there was of it," sitting down cosily and reading this Franciscan's thirteenth century allegory, eulogizing St. Francis of Assisi's passionate ardor for poverty!

Jesus Christ was a poor man, and those who believe him to be the Son of God, consubstantial with the Father, conclude that this lack of earthly goods must have been of his own election. Nevertheless, the passion for the "Almighty Dollar" is not likely to be mitigated by the lives of those who, following his example, have chosen Poverty as their earthly lot, nor by their ardent tributes to this Evangelical Virtue. The lowly, nature-loving saint of Assisi stands as one of the most conspicuous of these, and the interest in the founder of the Franciscan order, which has become a sort of cult to-day, is responsible for the publication of this allegory by one of his disciples.

It is to be feared that with its medieval, ascetic tone, this allegory will not purge the tinge of gold from eyes of the twentieth century. It would be little short of a miracle if it did. It has not the unction, the searching truth, the illuminative simplicity of Thomas à Kempis's "Imitation of Christ," qualities that made it a favorite book of George Eliot. The short essay, "On the Spiritual Significance of Evangelical Poverty," by the Franciscan Father Cuthbert, is more calculated "to do good" than the allegory to which it is annexed in this small volume. Father Cuthbert's attitude toward St. Francis and the Virtue of Poverty, which he made his distinctive virtue, is shown by this sentence: "To rescue the poor from the conditions which have so effectually demoralized them during the past two or three centuries of unheeding individualism would undoubtedly have been to Francis a first and urgent duty were he with us to-day." Father Cuthbert also says: "It is not the holding of property, but the selfish misuse of it which is opposed to the virtue of evangelical property." The rich man should "bear in mind that such goods are not absolutely his own. The rich are God's stewards, appointed 'to give to every man his just measure in due season.'" All of which blunt truths of Christian teaching are "caviare to the general."

MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL.

But Dante was not above eulogizing in the Paradiso the mystic loves of Francis of Assisi and the Lady Poverty. He very probably was acquainted with this allegory, whose author is variously conjectured, but not clearly known. With whatever feeling one may read this little book, the naïveté and simple admiration for one of the extraordinary men who stand out from the mass of humanity, which is breathed by its author, can hardly fail to impress. Its missionary effect upon an age given to the acquisition of wealth and what it procures is scarcely to be hoped for.

FROM "HALF-MOON" TO HARBOR TUG.

THE HUDSON RIVER, FROM OCEAN TO SOURCE: HISTORICAL, LEGENDARY, PICTURESQUE. By Edgar Mayhew Bacon. With 100 illustrations, and sectional map of the river. Cloth, 7 x 10 in., xii + 590 pp. Price, $4.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN dealing with the history and traditions, "the men and the manners of the valley of the Hudson," Mr. Bacon begins with the arrival of Henry Hudson; for the reason that the record of the river, so far as it is clearly written, commences with the *Half Moon* and the first Dutch settlers, when "the Hudson River Boer" worked out his salvation through fear and trembling that were foreign to his temper and his ways. And it even occurs to the author that the Boer of the seventeenth century, with all his thrift and energy, his patience and his pluck, may be most justly measured and appraised by comparing him with his kinsmen of the Transvaal, about whom all the world has been writing or talking in these latter days. Behold the same "funny" garments, the same "cherubic breadth of feature," the same stolid, unterrified Boer—"unlettered, practical, not too nice in manners, and far from fanciful regarding either this life or the next." He treks, he hews out his home in the wilderness, he furnishes all the sinew and the backbone that the emergencies may call for, he digs and he chops, he prays and he fights—and he shoots straight.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

Notably animated and picturesque is Mr. Bacon's description of the "White Wings"—the old river-fleets. From Burnet's Key and the Albany wharf, from fifty points and piers along the river shore, they put out with any wind that Providence might send, fair or foul, for far-off villages along the Tappan Zee and Haverstraw Bay, and even beyond the Highlands, as far as navigable water flowed. Before the railroad came there was hardly a village on the Hudson that did not own a fleet—from five or six to fifty or sixty sail. Even now, in many a town, half the old men answer to the title of captain. "He used to follow the river," they say. "Grizzled, keen-eyed, hard-fisted, broad-shouldered skippers—the men who had followed the river" Many of the older steamboats bear their names—better known at most of the landing-places than the name of the governor or that of the member of Assembly "from our deestrick." From generation to generation they have transmitted the legends and the secrets of boatcraft that no mere landsman can ever know; "and never one among them all had the wit or skill to set it down on paper for our delectation and his own enduring fame." But

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hard horse-sense had they, and not a few of them have sat in directors' chairs in transportation companies and financial institutions.

Nor can it be fairly called "a far-off cry," on these impatient shores, from the day of these nimble "White Wings" to the hustling, bustling, rowdy tugs—the ubiquitous tug, "that irreclaimable tough of rivers and harbors"—that swearing, swaggering, cocksure ruffian, who respects neither age nor rank: "We say *he* advisedly—all vessels are feminine except this cockerel of the brackish waters," says our sprightly chronicler.

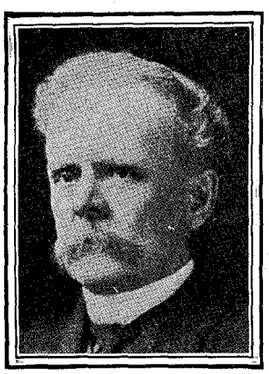
Now and then, this wisely wilful writer, having taken cognizance of the insistent city round about him, "overwhelming in its presentation of passing achievements," takes refuge from "the oppressive aura of multitudinous life, the hum of traffic, and the murmur of striving," in a true Knickerbocker reverie, a dream, or dwawm, of the quaint little city, "contracted, unalterable, peopled with ghosts"—the city that hid behind palisades for fear of Indian prowlers; that fretted and prospered under Dutch and English governors; "that, in place of stock-exchanges and produce-exchanges, raised live-stock and farm stuff"; the city that entertained the first representative Congress in the colonies and inaugurated the first President of the new republic.

"From the last stone of the Battery to the first spring that wells in Indian Pass," says Mr. Bacon, the Hudson is rich in literary associations. Already it begins to take rank among the storied rivers of the world; the Thames, the Seine, the Rhine, the Nile admit it to fellowship.

EVOLUTION AND THE SPIRITUAL MAN.

THE ASCENT OF THE SOUL. By Amory H. Bradford, D.D. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 314 pp. Price, $1.25 net. The Outlook Company.

WE find this a practical rather than a profound or distinctly philosophical treatise. It is calculated to remind the reader of his divine relations and his title to immortality. The author assumes for the most part the general truth of evolution, and makes a spiritual application of that truth to the progress of the psychical personality of man. For the man who contemplates an ascent out of animalism into the spiritual liberty of the "Sons of God," Dr. Bradford points out the first steps—moral discrimination, choice of ethical ideals, realization of moral freedom; and, having observed some of the obstacles to be overcome, he proceeds to outline the law-plan that binds him, and to describe the process by which he awakens to his needs and possibilities. For such a soul struggling upward Christ stands as both type and law. Death is not the end for such a soul. The goal is a perfection typified in Christ, in which the spiritual man entirely emerges from the nature conflict into complete spiritual freedom.



AMORY H. BRADFORD.

Dr. Bradford's treatment indicates the broad lines on which a new untechnical phraseology may describe the great outline truths of present-day theology. Tho not pursuing the outlines of a system, there is here more than a hint of a new soteriology based on the general philosophy of evolution, that is in harmony with much of the more modern theological thought. It is altogether tinctured with an optimistic spirit, and leaves with the reader an impression of religious cheerfulness.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A RADICAL PRINCE.

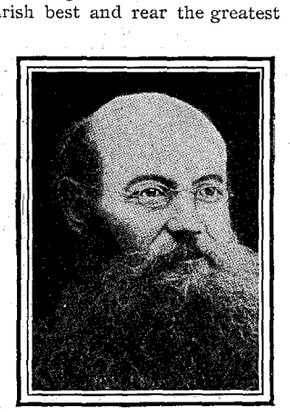
MUTUAL AID A FACTOR OF EVOLUTION. By P. Krapotkin. Cloth, 5¾ x 9 in., 348 pp. Price, $2.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN arrives at economic conclusions by the processes of political and historical, rather than economic, science, and therefore it is a little difficult to give him his exact place as a social philosopher. He is called an anarchist, but so great is his insistence upon cooperation that those advocates of the "cooperative commonwealth" who may read the present work would hail him as a socialist; yet Krapotkin indignantly repudiates the "state" whose omnipotence is the fundamental postulate of the Marxian philosophy. His attitude against the "imperialism" of the Roman idea of the sovereign state, now basic to every form of modern government, is as relentless as Cato's toward the rival of Rome: "Delenda est Carthago."

To one who reads between the lines, Krapotkin's position is midway between individualism and communism. His force of argument in favor of the latter is clearly of the nature of hyperbole—emphasis to counterbalance the prevailing tendency toward *laissez faire*.

With characteristic directness and astuteness, he attaches Darwin to his side. As evidence that mutual aid is the strongest factor in evolution, he cites the master's own words:

"Those communities which included the greatest number of the most *sympathetic* members would flourish best and rear the greatest number of offspring" ("Origin of Species," chap. iii.).



PRINCE KRAPOTKIN.

Krapotkin then attacks most effectively those "narrow Darwinists" (whom he shrewdly insists are followers of Hobbes or of Malthus rather than of Darwin) who would limit the idea of selective competition to an individual struggle of "each against all." The one distinct contribution he makes to evolutionary science is in this connection. He argues with a wealth of illustration drawn largely from the conditions of animal life on the Eurasian plains, that "competition for subsistence" may be an infinitesimal factor in evolution. Grazing on the steppes is either overabundant or, through a sudden snowstorm, absolutely lacking to the herds. The element of competition can not enter into such a struggle for existence, while that of association for protection and mutual aid is all-important.

The Prince further develops his theory by an examination of life among savages and primitive man. Here he relies, not on his own observation, but on such authority as Elie Reclus, whose political philosophy is the same as Krapotkin's. Similarly, in proving the central position occupied by mutual aid in the development of the medieval city, the facts unearthed by such sympathetic students of the workingmen's gilds as Thorold Rogers are presented with practically no additional deductions. In the discussion of mutual aid in present society, the same lack of original observation and conclusion is noted. This reliance upon others, however, while it detracts from the value of the book as a work of original research, strengthens greatly its argument. It shows that the general trend of modern thought is away from extreme individualism, and is preparing for that realization of the ideal social organization which, to quote the author's words, "would not be the state, nor the medieval city, nor the village community of the barbarians, nor the savage clan, but would proceed from all of them, and yet be superior to them in its wider and more deeply humane conceptions."

A NOTE FROM SIR GILBERT PARKER.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

It has not been my habit, since I began writing, to object to newspaper criticism or to correct misstatements in the press. In public life one takes inaccuracy and misrepresentation, whether involuntary or wilful, as part of the game.

But I am now making a pardonable exception. I am sure that the misrepresentations contained in the article appearing in THE LITERARY DIGEST on December 13 are involuntary. The article is entitled "A Second Farewell to Canada," and it reviews two stories of mine, "The Lane that Had No Turning"—and "The March of the White Guard."

The very title of your paper would suggest a knowledge of books and of authors. So far as I am concerned it has yet to earn that reputation. The writer of the article referred to makes merry over the assumption that "The Lane that Had No Turning" is published in 1902 while its dedication was written in 1900. A better acquaintance with current literature would have informed your critic that "The Lane that Had No Turning" was published in 1900, and that this book is merely an illustrated edition of that tale.

The writer appears to regret that he can not offer me "a fresh laurel." He need not. Let him accept from me for the burial of his two years' ignorance a belated *immortelle*.

I am flattered by the importance he attaches to the other tale, "The March of the White Guard." I have never attached the least importance to it. It was the first story I ever published, and, as it was written before the American copyright law was passed, I was unable to protect myself from its publication in book form. The story is now published by Messrs. Fenno & Co. absolutely without my consent and against my will; and I have received not one farthing for it since it appeared in *Good Words* in 1900. Thus it is that one man labors and others enter into the fruits of his labor.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

GILBERT PARKER.

ST. MORITZ, January 7, 1903.

[Sir Gilbert seems to us to take our reviewer's pleasantry a little too seriously. We were not unaware that "The Lane that Had No Turning" had been published before, and we were careful to state that the dedication was dated 1900. Had the book been published frankly as a new edition of an old book, it would not have placed the author in the apparent attitude of the foreign *prima donna* who returns annually for a "farewell tour." Our pleasantry was aimed at the publisher rather than the author. As for "the importance" which Sir Gilbert finds that we attached to "The White Guard," this is evidently "writ sarkastic." Our words were: "It would awaken no attention if the work of an unknown writer."—EDITOR OF THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

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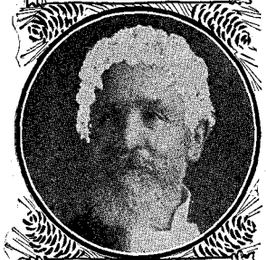
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Ceres and Persephone."—A child play by Maud Menefee. (Ralph Fletcher Seymour, Chicago, $1.25.)

"A Character of the Province of Maryland."—George Alsop. (Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland.)

"Agnosticism."—Robert Flint. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.00 net.)

"Water Baptism."—James H. Mason, Falkington, Pa.

"The Extra-Canonical Life of Christ."—Bernard Pick. (Funk & Wagnalls Co, $1.20 net.)

"Schiller's Wilhelm Tell."—C. A. Buchheim. (Oxford University Press, New York.)

"The Cities of the Sun."—George Woodward Warder. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"For a Maiden Brave."—C. C. Hotchkiss. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Moods and Moments."—Carl Heinrich. (The Abbey Press, $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The City.

By WALTER MALONE.

Tho misanthropes may praise the country more,
And turn from mankind to some rude retreat,
I seek the City, with its rush and roar,
Its eager and enthusiastic street.
I turn from fellowship of beast and bird,
The coarse backwoodsman and unlettered swain,
To where heart-blood of humankind is stirred,
To share my brother's pleasure and his pain.

I love the City's wilderness of stone,
Its flags, like scarlet poppies in the air,
Where wealth erects a gold and silver throne,
And Fashion charms with silk and satin snare.
I love its splendid shops, where jewels blaze,
And crystals glitter like a starry crown,
With mirrors, plumes, and laces like a maze,
With furs and velvets, soft as thistledown.

. . . . . .

I love the City's darkness and despair,
Its grandeur, grief, its glory and its gloom;
My brother's bliss and bitterness I share,
And with him march to meet the Common Doom.
I love the lights that glitter through its dusk
Like star-strewn skies downfallen from above;
I love the fruitage of its iron husk,
Red-veined with life-blood from the breast of Love,

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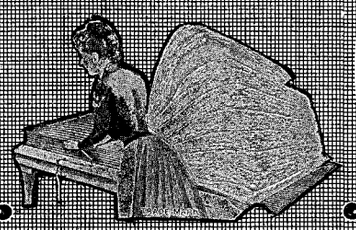

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Tho bud and blossom Autumn foliage flush,
This laughing girl is lovelier than them all,
More charming than a blackbird or a thrush,
The schoolboy's whistle and the newsboy's call.
Let hermits heed the babble of the brooks,
Let anchorites be comrades of the clod;
I turn from sticks and stones to read good books,
And study Man, the first-born son of God.

—In *The Critic.*

The Poem.

By MILDRED I. MCNEAL.

Once upon a crumbling tower,
By the lady's ancient seat,
Came an early flower.
Frail and brief its blossoming—
A flower has but a day in spring—
But its breath is 'live and sweet
With me to this hour.

And once a singer with a strain
Of heavenly beauty wandered by,
Chanting once again.
And the shadowy melody,
Dwelling secretly in me,
Makes a joy so strange that I
Almost deem it pain.

There's a bird the traveler hears
Singing in the April wood
Ere the green appears.
Every sense is exquisite
With the youthful lilt of it—
A heritance of morning mood
Through many and many years.

And to-day I come upon
This poem—simple as the dew
Trembling forth at dawn.
Tears and sunshine in its heart
Play the old unfailing part—
Each as old and each as new
As in ages gone.

Past and present harbor both
In the beauty of the rime.
It avails to soothe
Every trouble, and belongs
With the blossom and the songs
In some unforgotten time
Of immortal youth.

—In January *Harper's Magazine.*

Elizabethan Lyrists.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

Like to the shining host of stars are they
Whose songs, made long ago, are sweet to-day:
And like the stars, enduring as the Sun—
Shakespeare,—from whom their radiance is won.

—In the New York *Outlook.*

The Waif.

By AGNES LEE.

I met a threadbare waif below the town.
Sad were his eyes, and from his dusty coat
Roses no longer crimson dangled down.
Pebbles that had been kisses decked his throat.

He held a cup, and listlessly and slow
Drank wine, as one who had no joy thereof.
And when I asked his name, he answered low:
"My name is Habit—once they called me Love."

—In January *Atlantic Monthly.*

A Husband to a Wife.

By MARY SINTON LEWIS.

Tell me, my dearest, that thy love for me
Is dead, then turn and look into my eyes:
Tho still shalt find a share of Paradise
Has lingered there—my boundless love for thee.
So thou shalt hear nor pleadings, dear, nor sighs,
But I shall coldly stand and quietly,
Nor touch thy hand, nor smooth thy hair, nor be
Thy lover, for my love will make me wise
And strong to be thy helper, that we bide
Together—tho apart. Not hand in hand

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Into the morning, as true lovers might,
But still together, ever side by side—
Because we share one grief and understand—
Let us walk bravely forth into the night.

—In January *Harper's Magazine.*

Do You Know?

By BLISS CARMAN.

Do you know the pull of the wind on the sea?
That is the thought of you over my heart,
The long soft breath of the soul drawing back to me,
From the desolate lone of outer space,
At dead of night when we are apart.

Do you know the sound of the surf on the shore,
At the lilac close of a soft spring day?
That is the fairy music I hear once more,
As I remember your last farewell,
In the blue still night when you are away.

And the wondrous round of the moon on the hill,
When blue dusk covers the rim of the sea?
More desired and strange and loved and lovelier still
Is the vision that comes with love in her eyes—
Your wonderful eyes—forever to me.

—In *Harper's Bazar.*

From Far and Lonely Bivouacs of the Night.

By ANTONY E. ANDERSON.

From far and lonely bivouacs of the night
There fell the challenge that the crickets cry;
And now the expectant maples stir and sigh,
Green hills assemble, and behold! the light
Spreads out a sheaf of arrows keen and bright,
And flings his banners to the gladdening sky;
White conqueror is he: before him fly
Grim myrmidons of darkness and affright!

White conqueror is he: his arrows stirred,
Yet did not wound, the heart of yonder rose;
They wove enchantment round the mocking-bird,
Till all the air grew vibrant as a lyre;
They touched a soul that slept, and lo! it glows
With love, with duty, and divine desire!

—In January *Lippincott's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Roosevelt and the Newspaper Man.—President Roosevelt is regarded as a ready assistant to newspaper men. It is no uncommon thing for him to discuss freely state and political matters with correspondents, says *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia); but there are occasions when his friendliness is put to severe tests. One of these, it says, came soon after the Roosevelt family settled at Sagamore Hill last summer, when many greatly exaggerated stories of the exploits of the Roosevelt children found their way into the columns of the daily press. The President decided to put an end to these stories, and one day summoned a correspondent who had been

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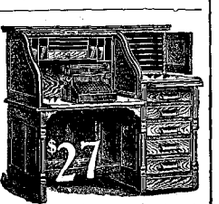

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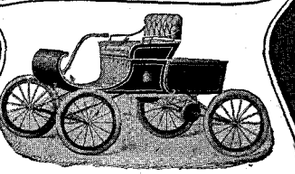

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active in supplying his paper with this class of news.

The President lost no time in stating the object of the summons.

"I have noticed, Mr. ——, that a great many stories have appeared in the —— regarding the exploits of my children. They have been very good stories, indeed, and I assume you are responsible for them. I have only one fault to find with them, and that is that they are not strictly accurate. Now, you know I am always ready to give you the facts, and hereafter whenever you wish exact information about the doings of members of my family I wish you would come to me. I shall only be too pleased to oblige you. I will give you a bully good story right now, if you wish it."

The reporter sat up eagerly, even if somewhat crestfallen over the rebuke, as the President continued:

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I are going riding just as soon as you depart. We shall ride 'cross country, jumping exactly twenty-seven fences and six ditches, and when we return we shall go bathing in our riding-habits. My son Theodore is hunting this morning, and I have just received a bulletin from the jungle informing me that he has already killed two elephants and a tiger."

The reporter saw through the President's little play; but there was no way to escape.

"Isn't Theodore a wonder!" cried the President, and then continued:

"Archibald, my second son, went out a little while ago to fish for tadpoles to be used as bait for whale. Ethel is tearing down the windmill at this very minute—step around the house and you can see her. Kermit, aged about seven, has just thrown a 200-pound Secret Service man two bouts out of three in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling-match, and Quentin, my baby, is even now setting fire to the back part of the house.

"There, Mr. ——, you have what I should call a fine story!" said Mr. Roosevelt in all seriousness. "The facts are exactly right, and I trust you will not exaggerate, if you use them. After this, please come direct to me, and I will give you these stories about my family whenever you desire them. Delight-ed to have seen you. Good-morning."

Music for the Deaf.—The main fault with Spontini as a musician, it appears, was his style of orchestration. As to noise, blast of trumpets, and battery of drums, says *Musica*, Wagner himself would not have been able to compete with him:

At the time when his "Agnes von Hohenstauffen" was performed nightly at the opera-house in Berlin, the King saw from his window a large envelope in the hand of the statue of Blücher, which is located between the opera-house and the royal palace. He sent for the envelope, which was addressed to him. The enclosed letter read thus:

"Sire—You have done me the honor to put me in a position from which I could have the pleasure of seeing you, while enjoying good music. During the past few days my equanimity has been

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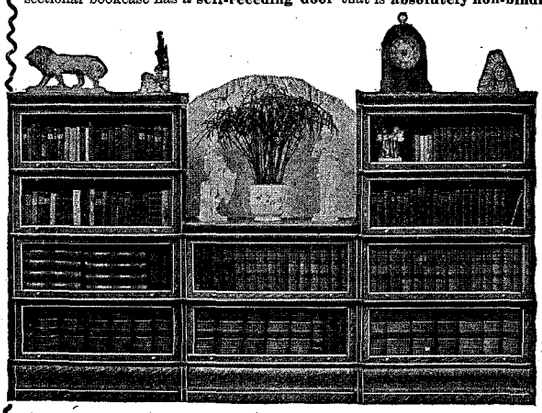

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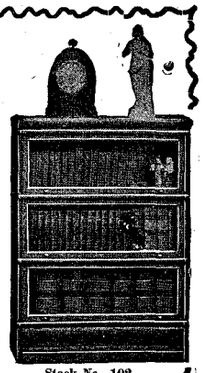

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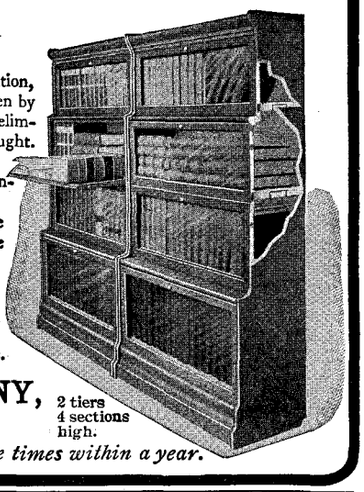

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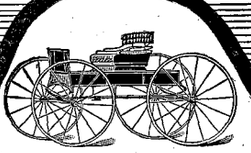

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disturbed by barbarous, fiendish, atrocious sounds emanating from the opera-house. Would it be asking too much to request you to suppress these obnoxous sounds? Your humble servant,
"Blücher."

As a matter of course the letter became public, and Spontini was the first one to enjoy a good laugh at his own expense.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

"Hamlet" Under Difficulties.—A short time ago, at a theater in a small country town, I witnessed a performance of the play of "Hamlet." My attention was entirely absorbed by two men who came in and took seats directly in front of me. They were father and son, I think, and as the old gentleman was almost totally deaf, he relied entirely upon his son, who bawled into his ear the story and dialog of the play.

The first scene was allowed to pass without further comment than the son's remark that "that 'ere tall gawk in white was a ghost," and his father's reply that he didn't believe it.

But when the second scene was disclosed, and the King, Queen, Hamlet, and all the courtiers entered, the old man's curiosity was keenly excited. As near as I can remember, the following conversation ensued:

"That 'ere is pretty—that *is* pretty. Say" (nudging his son), "who is that 'ere dark-complected young man there on the off side?"

"That? Why, that's Hamlet."

"Oh, so that's Hamlet, is it? Looks a little bilious, don't he?" (Pause.) "Say, who is that 'ere woman a-talkin' to him?"

"That's his mother—that's the Queen."

"Oh, that's the Qeeen, it it? Well—well, what's she a-sayin' to him?"

"She's tellin' him not to look so put out, and to take them black clothes of his off."

"*Take 'em off?* For mercy's sake, he ain't a-goin' to *do* it, is he?"

"No, not here."

"That's a kind of a curious-lookin' critter, that feller settin' up on that high-backed sofa—a kind of squire, I guess, ain't he?"

"That's the King—that's Hamlet's uncle Claudius."

"Oh, that's Uncle Claudius, is it? Looks somethin' like the jack of diamonds, don't he?"

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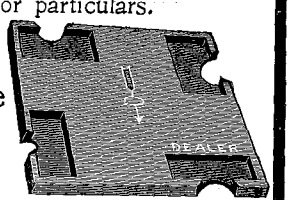

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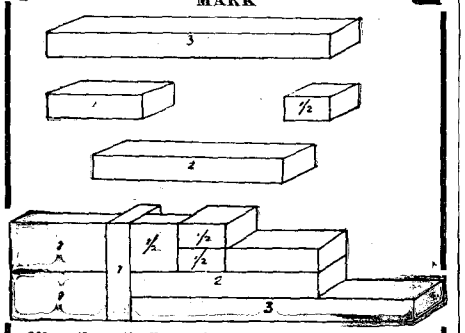

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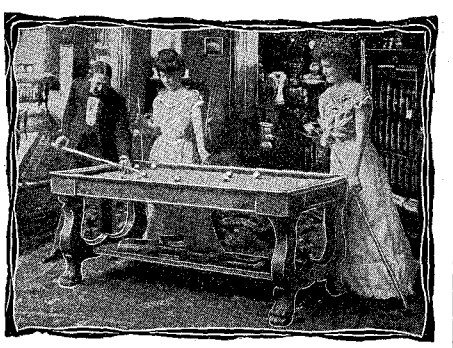

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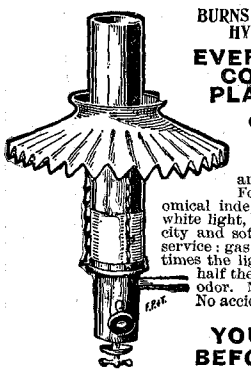

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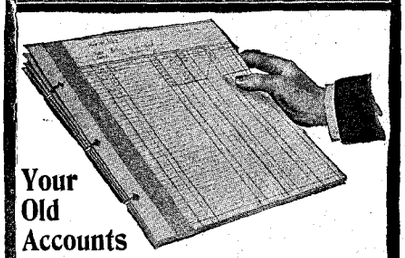

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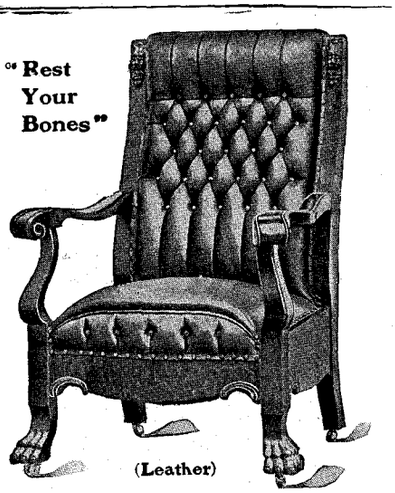

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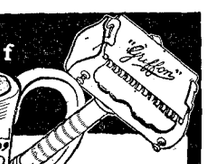

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"Yes, somethin'. That bald-headed man there, his name is Polonius; he's the Lord High Chamberlain—"

"Oh, he is, is he?—but—seems to me he looks like a man."

"Why, *'tis* a man!"

"Well, then, what do they call him the chambermaid for?"

"The *chamberlain*—the Lord High Chamberlain. (How deaf you be. I wish you'd stayed home.)"

"Hi, hi! That's a mighty pretty girl and likely-lookin' young feller a-talkin' to her—one of the neighbors' boys, I suppose, just dropped in. A—a—what's their names?"

"His name is Laertes. He's a-talkin' to his sister; her name's Ophelia."

"They've got funny names, 'ain't they? Well—well—what's Lackrotes sayin' to Euphena?"

"He's tellin' her to kind of keep her eye skinned, for he believes Hamlet's a little crazy."

"Crazy, eh? I thought he was a little shaller as quick as I see him."

"Now they are out on the platform again."

"Well, don't you suppose I see they are up there on the platform? They ain't got off of it, to *my* knowledge."

"No; they call that the *stage*. I mean the scene is changed."

"Oh, yes, yes. I see they are out in the door-yard again—and, by crickey! here comes old Grimes agin."

"His name ain't *Grimes*; that's the Ghost!"

"Git out. He ain't no more a ghost than I be. Not a bit. Well, Hamlet ain't afeared of him; he's a-talkin' right back to him. A—what's he sayin' to him?"

"The Ghost is a-tellin' him that he's been murdered—that Claudius, the King, has murdered him."

"Murdered him! Uncle Claudius has murdered him! I—I— Say, now look-a-here, my boy, I've been watchin' this 'ere thing right straight along, and Uncle Claudius ain't cut up no such caper, or—or—you've been a-lyin' to me."

And here the curtain descended amid a general roar of laughter.—ERASTUS OSGOOD, in *Harper's Magazine*.

Coming Events.

February 21–March 7.—National Sportsmen's Association Show, at New York.

February 22.—Convention of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, at Hartford, Conn.

Convention of Spanish War Veterans, National Muster, at Lawrence, Mass.

Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society, at Washington.

February 23–March 25.—National Fat Stock and Feeder Show, at Denver.

February 25–27.—Convention on Municipal

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February 26.—American Paper and Pulp Association, at New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

January 26.—It is believed that the Powers have accepted the Venezuelan guarantee as a satisfactory basis for negotiations.

The situation in Macedonia is becoming more threatening.

January 27.—The sentence of death passed upon Colonel Lynch is commuted to penal servitude for life.

Emperor William's birthday is celebrated at Berlin.

January 28.—The projected uprising in China has spread to many provinces.

The foreign Ministers at Peking, excepting Minister Conger, reply to China's recent note to the Powers.

France orders Moroccan princes under French control to aid the Sultan.

January 29.—Great Britain, Germany, and Italy refuse to accept the proposal for equality of treatment in the payment of claims by Venezuela, so far as other nations are concerned.

Italian Foreign Minister Prinetti is stricken with paralysis.

The German Reichstag reelects Count von Ballestrem, who resigned the presidency during the controversy over the Krupp scandal.

January 30.—Secretary Chamberlain is enthusiastically greeted at Kimberley.

A stormy scene occurs in the Austrian Reichstag.

January 31.—The railroad strike in Holland is greatly extended.

San Domingo notifies United States Minister Powell that it will not pay the claims of the Clyde Line.

February 1.—President Castro replies to the allies' claim for preference that Venezuela desires to treat all claimants alike.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 26.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal Treaty and the Omnibus State bill are discussed.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The Military Academy bill is passed, and the Indian Appropriation bill is discussed.

January 27.—*Senate:* The consideration of the Statehood bill is continued; two attempts to sidetrack the measure are defeated.

House: The bill increasing the salaries of federal judges is passed.

January 28.—*Senate:* Several Senators discuss

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Pears', the soap that clears but not excoriates.

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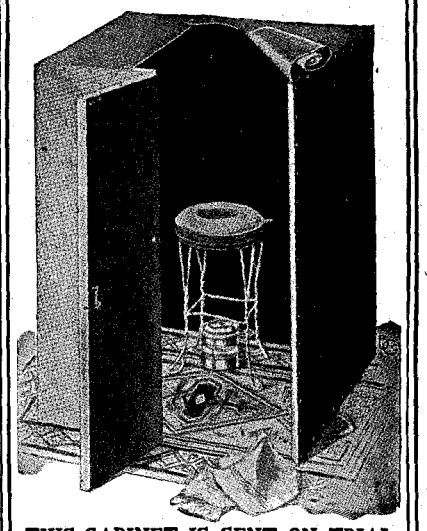

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the killing of Father Augustin in the Philippines.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, speaks against the Statehood bill.

House: The Senate amendments to the Bankruptcy bill are agreed to, and the Indian Appropriation bill is discussed.

January 29.—*Senate:* Debate on the Statehood bill continues.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill is passed, and the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill is begun.

January 30.—*Senate:* Tributes are paid to the memory of Senator McMillan of Michigan.

House: Private claim bills are discussed.

January 31.—*Senate:* The Army General Staff bill is passed.

House: Thirty-two private claim bills are passed, and the debate on the Post-office Appriation bill is continued.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 26.—Philip Doblin testifies before the House Committee on Naval Affairs regarding the charge of attempted bribery.

An agreement extending the time for ratification of the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty is signed at Washington.

The coal investigating committee appointed by the House of Representatives takes testimony in Boston; and the independent operators open their case before the Coal Strike Commission in Philadelphia.

January 27.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs finishes its investigation.

The President, Vice-Governor Wright of the Philippines, and Judge Day speak at the dinner at Canton, O., in celebration of the anniversary of President McKinley's birthday.

John D. Rockefeller gives $7,000,000 to be used for medical research.

Twenty or more are killed and 1. any injured in a rear-end collision between trains at Westfield, N. J.

January 28.—The British, German, and Italian representatives in the Venezuelan negotiations send a joint note to their governments, urging the acceptance of Minister Bowen's proposition, to enable the lifting of the blockade.

Another collision occurs between two trains near Tucson, Arizona; the number killed will probably exceed twenty.

January 29.—President Roosevelt sends to Congress the appeals of China and Mexico for a new universal coinage standard.

January 30.—The Venezuelan negotiations continue in a deadlock.

John T. McDonough accepts the appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Philippines.

January 31.—Baron von Sternburg, the German

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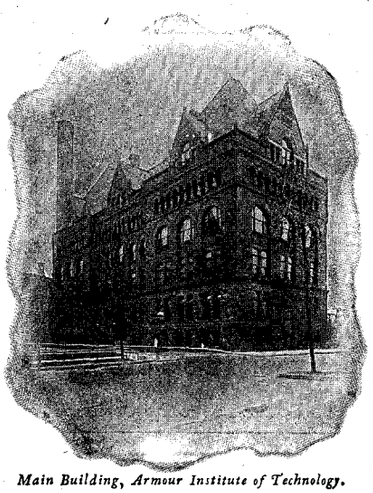

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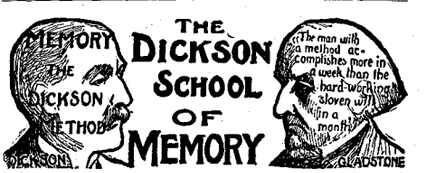
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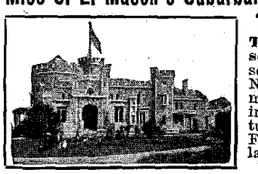

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special envoy to the United States, presents his credentials to the President.

February 1.—Troops are ordered to Waterbury, Conn., to quell the strike riots.

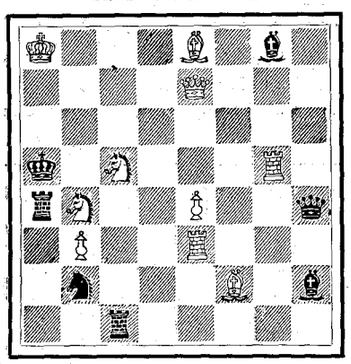
The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association appeals for funds to build a memorial to Jefferson in Washington.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 807.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By THE REV. G. DOBBS, NEW ORLEANS.
Black—Seven Pieces.



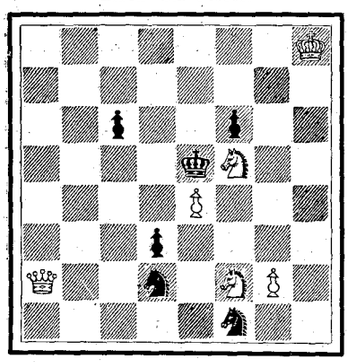
White—Ten Pieces.

K 3 B 1 b 1; 4 Q 3; 8; k 1 S 3 R 1; r S 2 P 2 q; 1 P 2 R 3; 1 s 3 B 1 b; 2 r 5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 808.

First Prize, *Football and Field* Tourney.
By G. J. SLATER.
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

7 K; 8; 2 p 2 p 2; 4 k S 2; 4 P 3; 3 p 4; Q 2 s 1 S P 1; 5 s 2.

White mates in three moves.

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...as Day the peace and good w... which the angels sang.—Selected.

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The above was published as an editorial in the *Christian Nation* after a most thorough investigation of the company by the editor and publisher of that paper. It was entirely unsolicited, and should be carefully considered by anyone having money to invest.

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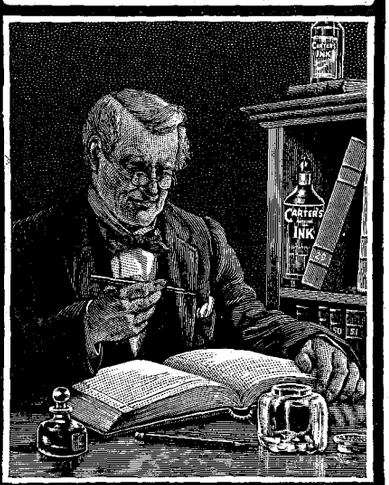

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1. ..... / P—R 6	2. R—R 4 / P—R 7	3. R—B 4, *mate*

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1. ..... / K—B 8	2. Kt—R 3 / P—B 7	3. R x P, mate
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1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 P x P	P x P
2 P—K B 4	B—B 4	25 B—K 3	P—K 5
3 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3	26 Q—B 2	Kt x P (g)
4 Kt-B 3(a)	Kt-Q B 3 (b)	27 Q-Kt 3 ch	K—R sq
5 B—Kt 5	B-K Kt 5 (c)	28 B x Kt P	Kt x P
6 Kt—Q R 4	B—Kt 3	29 Castles	K R—K sq
7 P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	30 Q—B 7 (h)	Q x Q
8 P—K R 3	B x Kt	31 P x Q	R—K B sq(i)
9 Q x B	Kt—Q 2	32 R—Q 7	Kt—B 6
10 Kt x B	R P x Kt	33 K R-Q sq	Kt—K 4
11 P—B 3	Castles (d)	34 R—Q 8	Kt x P
12 P—B 5	Q—K 2	35 R x R (ch)	R x R
13 P—K R 4	P—B 3	36 P—R 4	K—Kt sq(j)
14 B-B 4 ch	K—R sq	37 P—R 5	R—R sq
15 P—K Kt 4	Kt—R 4	38 P—B 4	K—B sq
16 P—Kt 5	Kt x B	39 P—Kt 5	P x P
17 P—Kt 6	Kt—B 4	40 P x P	K—K sq
18 K R—Kt sq	K—Kt sq (e)	41 P—R 6	P—B 4
19 P x Kt	P—R 3	42 B—R 5(k)	P—K 6
20 Q—Q sq(f)	P—B 3	43 P—Kt 6	R—B sq ch
21 P—Kt 4	Kt x P	44 K—Kt sq	R—B 4
22 Q—Q 3	P—Q 4	45 P—R 7	R x B
23 P x P	Kt—Q 3	46 P—Kt 7	Resigns (l)

Notes from The Standard, London.

(a) Transforming the opening into a form frequently occurring in the Vienna game.

(b) It is preferable to wait with the development of the Q Kt until White has played B—Q B 4.

(c) This move generally compels 6 B x Kt, bringing White's Queen into play.

(d) It is not advisable to Castle so long as P—B 5 is threatened. The alternative would be either 11.., P x P or Q—K 2 (White having no Knight), and, if White play 12 Castles (Q R), Black may do so likewise.

(e) If 18.., Kt (B 5) move, then 19 Q—R 5, P—R 3; 20 B x P, P x B; 21 Q x P ch, K—Kt sq; 22 P—Kt 7 and wins.

(f) Threatening 21 Q—Q 5 ch, K—R sq; 22 B x P, etc., and, also, preventing Kt—Kt 6, after dislodging the Knight with P—Kt 4.

(g) The alternative would have been 26..,Kt—B 5; 27 Q—Kt 3, P—Kt 5; 28 B—B 5, Q—K 4; 29 B x R, R—R 6, with a powerful counter-attack.

(h) It is quite a pleasure to see Charousek's resources in supreme moments.

(i) 31.., R—K 2 would be followed by 32 P—B 8 (queen's ch), R x R; 33 B—B 5, etc.

(j) This useless move can not be retrieved, and it spoils a well-played game on the part of Professor Exner.

(k) The winning move. The two passed Pawns are stronger than the Rook.

(l) A real fighting game it was, with plenty of enterprise on both sides.

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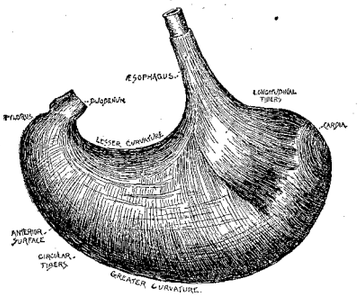

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Two "Tartars."

Lasker and Pillsbury in their exhibitions meet very many poor players, a number of good players, and occasionally catch a Tartar. Dr. Lasker found one in Mr. Ed. Schrader, artist, St. Louis; and Pillsbury caught one in Breslau, Herr K. Moll. Evidently Dr. Lasker took chances with Mr. Schrader, and the artist, accepting the chances, beat the Champion in probably the shortest game in which he was ever beaten. Herr Moll generously gave Pillsbury his Queen, and followed it up by forcing a mate. We give score of these games, with comments by Reichhelm in *The North American*.

LASKER. *White.*	SCHRADER. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	SCHRADER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	11 Q—R 4 (c)	R—Q sq (d)
3 K Kt-B3(a)	B—K Kt 5	12 B—Q 2	Castles
4 B—K 2	P x B P	13 R—K sq	Kt—B 4 (e)
5 P x P	B x Kt	14 Kt—K 2	K R—K sq
6 B x B	Q—R 5 ch	15 Q—B 2	P—Kt 3
7 K-B sq(b)	Kt—Q 2	16 K—Kt sq	Kt x Q P wins
8 P—Q 4	B—Q 3	(f)	(g)
9 P—B 4	P—Q Kt 3		

Comments.

(a) To avoid the variation of those two German gentlemen, Falkbeer and Lederer.

(b) The strength of White's game consists in the weight of his Queen's-side Pawns receiving aid and countenance from the B at B 3.

(c) A perfunctory move; Kt—K 4 is much better.

(d) Made necessary by Lasker's threat of P—B 5, etc.

(e) Position is now with Ed. Schrader, and Lasker's Queen excursion is shown to be worse than useless.

(f) An error, to put it mildly, but Black had much the better of the game.

(g) Lasker resigned.

The continuation would be:

17 Q—Q 3 B—B 4 | 18 K—B sq Kt—B 7, etc.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	MOLL. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	MOLL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 Q Kt-Q sq	Castles
2 P—K B 4	B—B 4	13 P—B 3	Kt x Kt (e)
3 K Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	14 P x Q	K Kt x B ch
4 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3 (a)	15 K—B sq	B x P
5 P x P	P x P	16 Kt—K 3	P—K B 4 (f)
6 Kt x P (b)	Q—Q 5	17 P-K R 3(g)	P—B 5
7 Kt—Q 3(c)	B—R 2(d)	18 K —B 2	P—B 6
8 Q—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	19 P x P	R x P ch
9 Kt—B 2	Kt—B 3	20 K—Kt 2	Kt—B 5 ch
10 B—Q 3	Kt—K 4	21 K—R 2	R x P mate
11 Q—K 2	K Kt—Kt 5		

Comments.

(a) With the view of B—R 2 by and by.

(b) A bad capture, but Pillsbury at this moment didn't know the calibre of his adversary. B—B 4 was the safe move. If White had sprung his favorite maneuver of Q Kt—R 4 to change off the Bishop, Herr Moll would have retreated Bishop to R 2.

(c) Good enough—against ordinary players.

(d) This might be called the Moll signature.

(e) Moll's mistake evidently, but, of course, the well-established rule of touch-and-move was in force.

(f) Pillsbury's interest in the game had been waning, when this move awakened him to the fact that Black threatened something.

(g) For the double purpose of hindering Kt—Kt 5 and making an outlet at R 2, but it's no use. It turned out that Moll's mistake was a splendid sacrifice.

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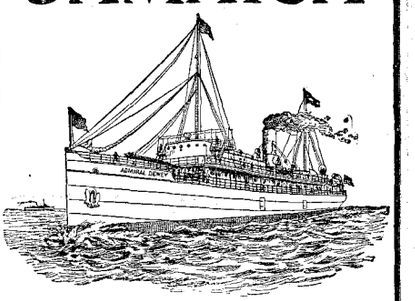

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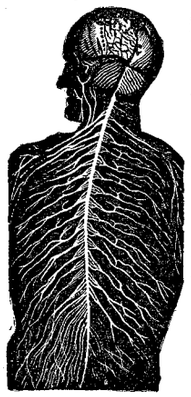

The greatest handicap to men in all walks of life is Varicocele. Varicocele is the disease of stagnant circulation that deprives the most vital nerves of their true nutrition, and impairs their function.

My original discoveries, showing the relation of Pelvic diseases to general nervous and mental disorders, as well as a new method of successful treatment, are fully explained in my treatise "Special Diseases." This book and my professional opinion of the particular case will be sent to every man who writes me a complete description of his condition.

Nerve and the life it gives are of equal importance to the man who earns his living by his day's labor and to the man of affairs. My treatment is within the reach of every man who is sincere in his desire to obtain health.

I hold consultation and give personal attention to private correspondence at Suite 101, 133 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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and *other stomach troubles* quickly relieved and in most cases surely cured by the use of

"Glycozone"

This scientific germicide is ***absolutely harmless;*** it subdues the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, and by removing the cause, effects a cure. Used and recommended by leading physicians. Take no substitute and see that each bottle bears my signature. Trial size, **$1.00,** at druggists or by mail, from

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ASTHMA TAKEN FROM THE SYSTEM Nothing remains which can produce an attack. You can eat, sleep and stand exposure without slightest return of symptoms. Appetite improved; blood enriched; nerves strengthened; whole system built up; health permanently restored; life made enjoyable.

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Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured

University Chemist Acting as Judge

Irvine K. Mott, M.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, demonstrated before the editorial board of the *Evening Post*, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the *Post*, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured by the medical judges chosen by the *Post* to make examination of the cases before and after treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate, or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M.D., 87 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All desire for

Morphine, Cocaine Opium, Laudanum

and other drugs

absolutely stopped in 3 days. We completely destroy the desire for these drugs and eliminate their effects upon the system.

We guarantee to do this in 3 days, or refund all charges for treatment and pay your transportation to and from Detroit.

Three Day Sanitarium

affords home comfort and every convenience during the treatment, which is *quick, painless* and *permanent.*

Our Methods have been publically tested under auspices of *Detroit News.* We refer you to that paper.

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Dear Sir—I had the greatest difficulty with my stomach, and my family physician and others whom I have consulted treated me since 1887, without any favorable result.

I began to take your Phosphorous Water October 12, 1901, and the results are **most satisfactory. I eat everything** an **feel fine.** I have gained eighteen pounds and am healthy as a rock.

Yours truly, I. H. PERLEY.
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Relieves Indigestion, Rheumatism, and Kidney Troubles

Free Sample Bottle

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To Many People

DIABETES SPELLS—DESPAIR

It is the same with

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Write to us and ask for particulars concerning our free analysis. Let us give you the actual facts concerning your present condition. There may be absolutely nothing the matter and no one will be more glad to prove it than we are. If examination should indicate any hint of these diseases we will not preach any ill-advised doctrine of despair, but we will show you **something better—a real, permanent, effective system of treatment that cures,** and has cured hundreds already. The signed letters from prominent people in our book must convince any reasonable person. We have no patent medicine to sell. Our remedy cannot be bought at stores. No charge for book or analysis.

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THE LUNCH QUESTION.

How a Big Chicago Firm Solved It.

So many employees "bolt the lunch" and eat what they should not, that they soon show the effect in nervousness and dyspepsia. This has attracted the attention of managers of the big stores and shops. In one Chicago firm an experiment on some of the girls resulted in a complete solution of the question.

The woman that made the experiment tells the tale as follows: "About a year ago I became alarmed at the state of my daughter's health. She was employed by a big firm here and for some reason steadily lost flesh, grew very nervous, had no appetite and could not sleep.

"Questioning her I found she ate but little lunch, for at that busy hour she was seldom served promptly, and the time being short she just 'bolted' the food and rushed back. She ate very light breakfasts and I could see she suffered from lack of nourishment. I felt responsible for this and finally got her some Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

"I also got a neat leather case holding two pint flasks. One I filled with milk, the other with cold Postum Coffee which had been properly made. She also carried a package of Grape-Nuts. The Postum she drank iced, with a dash of lemon. She followed the Grape-Nuts with some fruit and this made up her lunch.

"In spite of the warm weather she improved greatly in two weeks' time. She gained in flesh, her nerves were steady and she slept sweetly at night. She never felt the old weakness from hunger.

"In a short time a few other girls in the office tried it and the effect was so marked upon all that still others were persuaded. Finally a room was cleared out and the one hundred and odd girls were served daily with Grape-Nuts and hot Postum. It was a revolution, but the manager saw the good result and adopted the plan, greatly to the benefit of the health of the employees and at a saving in expense." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Registered Trade Mark.

White Wash Fabrics

FOR 1903

This season marked prominence will be given to white goods. They promise to be more popular than last year.

Many new weaves and exclusive designs are displayed, particularly in the heavier fabrics, which can be comfortably worn in the early spring and at the seashore and mountains. Among them we mention:

English and French Shirtings, 35c. to 60c. yard.
Fancy Piques, 35c. to $1.00.
Mercerized Cheviots, 35c. to $1.00.
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Mercerized Madras, 35c. to 60c.
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Irish and German Linens, 45c. to $1.25.
Silk and Linen Tokios.

We also show a very wide line of dainty colored fabrics of every desirable kind.

Mail Orders have Prompt Attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, New York

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Tartarlithine

gives better results than any other remedy for Rheumatism. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing. Does not affect the heart nor irritate the stomach.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

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Leaving BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH and other cities in JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, etc., and including Riverside, Redlands, San Diego, Pasadena, Echo Mountain, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Rafael, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San José, Big Trees, Lick Observatory, and San Francisco. The return journey includes the Sierra Nevada, by daylight, Salt Lake City, the Gorges and Cañons of Colorado by daylight, Denver, Manitou Springs, the Garden of the Gods, Cripple Creek. Leisurely sojourns will be made at the following celebrated hotels: The New Hotel Glenwood, Riverside; Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach; The Van Nuys, Los Angeles; The Green and Pintoresca, Pasadena; The Potter, Santa Barbara; Hotel Rafael, San Rafael; Sea Beach Hotel, Santa Cruz; Hotel del Monte, Monterey; The Vendome, San José; The Palace, San Francisco; The Knutsford, Salt Lake City; The Brown Palace, Denver; The Cliff House, Manitou. The stay at any place can be shortened or prolonged at pleasure, as the tickets are good to return any time within nine months. The arrangements are under the supervision of experienced and competent representatives, thus leaving the passenger entirely free for recreation and sight-seeing.

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